

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 148.]

OCTOBER 1, 1806.

[3 of Vol. 22.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for the year 1800 a statement was given of the annual value of the principal manufactures of this country. From accounts which have been since made public, more accurate information is obtained respecting some of the branches; and the following estimate will shew more correctly their present extent and importance.

	Annual Value.	Perf. emp.
Woollen, - -	16,400,000	440,340
Leather, - -	10,500,000	241,818
Cotton, - -	11,000,000	347,271
Silk, - - -	2,700,000	65,000
Linen and Flax, -	3,000,000	95,000
Hemp, - - -	1,600,000	35,000
Paper, - - -	900,000	30,000
Glass, - - -	1,500,000	36,000
Potteries, - -	2,000,000	45,000
Iron, Tin, & Lead, -	10,000,000	200,000
Copper & Brasses, -	3,600,000	60,000
Steel, Plating, &c., -	4,000,000	70,000
	<u>£.67,200,000</u>	<u>1,665,429</u>

The annual value of other manufactures of less importance may probably be estimated at about four or five millions, and the number of persons employed in them at about 100,000.

August 28, 1806.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you permit me to occupy another page in a review of the observations and suggestions that have fallen from the prolific minds of two of your Correspondents, relative to my proposals and plan of publishing a Dictionary of the English Language?

To all monosyllables terminating with *c* or *k*, Mr. Smart justly retains both letters; but in words consisting of a plurality of syllables, with the last unemphatic, one only is retained. On this principle we must write *shipwreck*, *décoyduc*, *dracbac*, *lovefic*, and *gamecoc*; but surely, when words are thus compounded, as they take their expressive and determinate meaning from the latter syllable,

MONTHLY MAG., No. 148.

they ought to preserve their monosyllabic orthography: but it is indisputably a just and well-pointed remark, (from whomsoever it originated,) that, generally speaking, an accented syllable requires a double, and an unaccented one a single consonant.

Our orthography is so fanciful, dissatisfactory, and unsettled, so mutilated by the affectation and the jarring suggestions of different writers, that it is become an insuperable difficulty to reduce it to any certain, fixed, and natural principles; but to turn out the *c*, as recommended by your other Correspondent, when it has the sound of *k* or *s*, for the substitution of those letters, would be such an act of merciless perpetration on so many words, that a general concussion would befall our vocabulary, and render it totally unmanageable. The opinion may be supported by argument, but it would have a host of assailants to combat, and would exile the confidence of those who have interest in the state of literature, without which success in my undertaking could neither be achieved nor anticipated.

In *musick*, *critick*, *mathematick*, and *logick*, I am instructed by the same gentleman to retain the *k*, and efface the *c*, because such orthography is common to all Gothic nations. On this principle the marks that constitute the character of Gothic architecture, should be retained in the construction of every new fabric. The *k* may be aptly compared to the lofty pinnacles, and the prominent buttresses, at that period, which the taste and the judgement of after-ages have reduced to the modest altitude and the attractive symmetry of *c*. In a preceding paragraph I am asked, why retain the *d* in *judgement*, such orthography being unpropitious to etymology? I answer, because the word is accustomably written with a *d* by all authors, and because its extinction would create an abruptness and dissonance in the accentuation of it, and violate the rule of doubling consonants in emphatic syllables. Beside, to reduce implicitly orthography to derivation, pronunciation to orthography, or

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orthography

orthography to pronunciation, is ineffectible, and would conduce neither to the riches, nor to the grandeur, nor to the strength of our language.

I acknowledge, however, two important remarks of this gentleman, and shall adopt them without hesitancy. One is, that whenever the verb whence substantives masculine are formed pre-exists in our language, the termination should be *er*, instead of *or*. The other, that verbs should be discriminated from nouns in their orthography whenever feasible. I here beg leave to notice my intention of retaining nouns ending with *e* in their adjectives; as, advantage, advantageous; sacrilege, sacrilegious; and nouns ending with *y*, by substituting the *i*; as, bounty, bountious; pity, pitious. Johnson writes, sacrilegious, bounteous, piteous, &c., &c.

The insertion of compound epithets in a Dictionary is stated to be unnecessary, as they increase its bulk, not its explanatory value. One example shall suffice to invalidate the assertion. *Thread-form*, and *thread-formed*, are compound terms, but have no equivalence of meaning: the former denotes the *shape of a thread*; the latter, *formed of threads*. Compound epithets, and sometimes the decomposition of them, contribute grace to composition, obviate circumlocution, and frequently facilitate the discovery of the relations and contrasts of ideas, where a simple epithet would be effectless.

From a superficial observance, or an undiscerning precipitancy, the gentleman to whom I have latterly been alluding, has issued a decree against the legitimacy of the active verb *solute*, and displayed an archridicule, that excites my astonishment and animadversion, because misapplied. It is a universally received protasis among grammarians, that the first terms of every language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by putting them in action. From *solution*, for instance, which is derived from the Latin participle *solutus*, we receive the verb *to solute*. *Prosecution*, from *prosecutus*, whence *to prosecute*. *Execution*, from *executus*, whence *to execute*. As some of your Correspondents perhaps have never met with the verb, allow me to insert a passage wherein it occurs, and which is not impertinent to the disputative case before us.

Those who are good grammarians, and know the properties of words, and are skillful in the tongues, can well *solute* such errors.—*Dr. Wilson's Art of Logic*.

So the verbal noun:

Let this suffice that I have reherfed for the *soluting* of the argument.—*Ibid*.

I asserted, and I again repeat, that etymology must frequently depend on conjecture. The half-decay of some words, the coupling of others, the mistakes arising by tradition, and the mutilation and conversion of different letters by the old herds of abbreviating transcribers, render the pristine meaning of many words complicated and caballistical. For centuries was the derivation of our particles obscured, and the greater part of our vocabulary remains in a similar predicament. If a word has but an affinity of sound with one that is Latin, or French, it is immediately admitted to be derived from it, though the primitive radix might be found in a Celtic, Teutonic, or Anglo-Saxon soil.

The paragraph in which I asserted that many of the antique words of Chaucer would be admitted in my Dictionary, chiefly those however that Spenser and Milton have borrowed, has occasioned a kind of attack, in which there appears more art than candor, more rashness than discretion. By illustrating a word from Chaucer, we discover what it contributed to the structure of a sentence at that era, and what in succeeding ages. What aspect it has in the satirical and facetious composition of the former; what in the sublime sentiments and the inverted style of the latter.

Those words which I noted were not to be admitted, though inserted in Johnson, are of that class, which, if not impure, are needless, and better known from their imprisonment in his Dictionary, than from their occurrence in authors.

Perhaps I have collected as copious a nomenclature of unrecorded words as Sir Herbert Croft. The interleaved copy of Johnson's Dictionary in the possession of the late Dr. Geddes would be an inestimable treasure to me;\* so would the marginal notes in the Dictionary of the late Gilbert Wakefield. I am truly sorry that I omitted sending over a transcriber to his abode at Hackney when he offered them to me, which he generously did about eight years since. How much my labor would be mitigated, and my Dictionary enriched, could I obtain the verbal remarks from the adversaries and the

\* We are enabled to say, that no such interleaved Dictionary, enriched by the Notes of Dr. Geddes, does exist, or ever did exist.—  
EDITOR.



margins of the Dictionaries of the literature: perhaps the plan on which I mean to advance my work to the public, may induce them to direct their librarians and transcribers to portion it from their vast treasuries of erudition.

Mr. Smart must be well aware what incredible labour and perplexity it would cost me to notify the corresponding definitions of words in the manner which he has suggested. He regrets that I have not gone more detailedly into my design; but it was impracticable to delineate the ichnography, or the aspect of so stupendous a fabric, in the limits of a Magazine; and a prospectus would not have developed more than the first Number, which is now in the press. The undertaking is bold, but I shall have ample means of supporting it, with the assistance of well-informed guides; and it certainly could not have commenced at a period when the public were more disposed to invigorate its execution by their confidence and succour.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

JOHN PYCHES.

Groton-House, April 25, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE establishment of the institution called the *Refuge for the Destitute*, (near Narrow-wall, Lambeth,) naturally suggests the following inquiries, which it is hoped some of your Correspondents may be kind enough to answer.

What were the purposes for which *Bridewell* was founded? and how are those purposes answered?

The same questions are likewise asked respecting the *London Workhouse*, in Bishopsgate-street. The present state of both those foundations is particularly requested.

It appears that the *Refuge for the Destitute* embraces in some measure the objects of both, and that if it were properly conducted, and ably supported, it cannot fail to be one of the most humane and beneficial institutions in this metropolis.

I have inquired in vain for the privileges and objects of many other public charitable foundations in and near the metropolis, and have generally found an inability or unwillingness in the officers of such institutions to give the necessary information. Even the privileges and benefits of the great City Companies are little understood by the members of these Companies.

Would not the pages of your Magazine be advantageously occupied in presenting to the world occasional accounts of the charters, laws, and foundations, of the various public establishments, hospitals, alms-houses, corporations, &c., &c., not only in the metropolis, but in every part of the empire?

Many benefits are lost to individuals for want of such information, and those who are able to furnish it, ought to feel it an incumbent duty.

Thousands would derive advantage from the information, and it could not be given to the world through any channel by which it would be so extensively read as through your universally interesting Magazine.

R.

Tottenham, August 14, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE devoted attention which, for some years, I have been in the habit of paying to the Works of Milton, and the adoration with which I contemplate by far the greater part of his divine poem, occasion me always to feel some degree of jealousy when I find him submitted to the cavil of verbal criticism; and I believe it may safely be asserted, that, in at least ninety-nine instances out of every hundred wherein such cavils have been advanced, a finer perception, and a more accurate investigation, will shew us, that the poet has been in the right, and his critics entirely in the wrong. Most assuredly I never yet met with an individual instance of proposed correction, that did not remind me of the schoolboy's experiments upon his pen, who, every time he mended it, made it worse. In applying this observation most unequivocally to your Correspondent M. N., (Monthly Mag., p. 392,) I hope I shall not wound his feelings, since I only accuse him of failing, where perhaps it is not given to human nature to be capable of succeeding.

I do not mean to assert that the *Paradise Lost* is all perfection. That it might have been rendered still more exquisite by some retrenchments, cannot, I think, be denied; and that the sublime genius of Milton might have substituted something better in the place of those disputations of scholastic subtlety and quibbling metaphysics that occupy so many pages of his poem, I am ready enough to admit. But though Milton may sometimes nod, let not criticism dream, that, where the pen of inspiration has fallen from his

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hand,

hand, the deficiency is to be supplied by mortal talent. In the present instance, however, it appears to me that it is not Milton, but his commentator, who stumbers: nor would I, for my own part, change a single iota of the noble passage quoted by your Correspondent, either for the alteration he has offered, or for any thing I suspect either critic or poet to be capable of suggesting. I am indeed much inclined to suspect that this objection (like the generality of those cavils to which the rhythmus and construction of Milton has been so frequently exposed,) has originated in that system of erroneous mechanism so generally applied to the act of reading our English poets: a system which, in many instances, has even deformed our typography, corrupted our orthography,\* turned into absolute dissonance some of the most exquisite verses in our language, and caused to be regarded as extremely difficult, to the reader and the reciter, an author, who, considering the sublimity of his ideas, and the vastness of his erudition, is perhaps the easiest of all authors who ever wrote. Give to the verses of Milton (what all verses ought to have,) the easy flow of a spontaneous and oratorical utterance,—the objections advanced by silent, inapprehensive, finger-counting monastics, will disappear; and, instead of condemning, we shall learn to applaud, that free spontaneous flow of oratorical period, which the verification of Milton so transcendantly displays.

With this recollection in our minds, let us turn to the passage in question, and (trying what can be done by the assistance of a correct orthography and accurate punctuation, towards assisting the perception of the reader,) bring its melody and its construction to that test by which alone they can properly be tried: that test which can only be fairly appreciated by those who have learned to consider it as the peculiar excellence of the style of Milton, that his construction was always regulated by his perceptions of melody, and that his melody was always the spontaneous emanation of the sentiment, the passion, or the image, that glowed in his creative mind. The passage, then, I would have printed thus,—

\* I might have added, that it has even debased the genius of our verification, by occasioning not a few of what are called our *correct* poets anxiously to avoid modes of construction and arrangement which they ought most sedulously to have cultivated.

the inverted curve (∩) indicating the *contraction*, not the *elision*, of the respective vowels over which it is placed.

Him the Almighty Power  
Hurl'd, headlong, flaming, from th' æthereal  
sky,—

With hideous ruin and combustion, down  
To bottomless perdition: there to dwell  
In adamant chain and penal fire,—  
Who durst defy th' Omnipotent to arms!

Let any person read or recite this passage with an oratorical flow of utterance; let him give to the respective syllables the quantities and qualities to which they are liable in spontaneous speech, and none other; let him make his pauses there, and there only, where they would fall according to the grammatical construction and divisions of the sense in spontaneous prose; and regulate the time and emphasis by the dictates of simple usage, and the import of the respective words; and then let him accurately consider, whether, in the first place, any alteration of the arrangement could be made, without injury to the music of the period? and, in the second, whether the mind can have any possible difficulty in supplying that species of grammatical illicion, without which not poetry only, but even prose, cannot, with any sort of smoothness or convenience, proceed? It is true, indeed, that minute analysis requires the following repetition to be supplied "There to dwell in adamant chain and penal fire:—*him there to dwell*, who durst defy the Omnipotent to arms!" But to me it appears, that, when the passage is properly read, it is utterly impossible that a mind of any apprehension can fail of instantaneously supplying such repetition; and if so, how much more graceful is this mode of construction, which, equally intelligible, is at the same time so much more terse and harmonious than the prosing formality that mere grammatical mechanism might have dictated. The passage, I grant, requires to be well and naturally read, in order to be promptly comprehended; but surely there are very few passages worth comprehending, either of verse or prose, that can be promptly understood when they are read unnaturally and ill; and I repeat, that, but for the difficulties thrown in our way by false principles of criticism and false systems of utterance, I do not know a single writer, either of prose or of verse, (the sublimity of his subject and the elevation of his ideas considered,) whom it is more easy to read than Milton. I certainly do not remember



remember the season, even of my boyhood, since I was capable of understanding the words he makes use of, when I ever found any difficulty in so reading him as to be able to comprehend such portions of his meaning as did not happen to refer to topics beyond the sphere of my imperfect erudition.

It is perhaps worthy of consideration, whether a carefully revised edition, rationally punctuated, and accompanied with a simple and accurate system of notation, that might facilitate the spontaneous reading, and indicate the natural rhythm of this sublime and wonderful poem, might not contribute to the still more general diffusion of the reputation of our immortal bard, and to the increased gratification of his numerous admirers.

J. THELWALL.

*Bedford-place, Russell-square,  
August 17, 1806.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS on the PRESENT STATE of SWITZERLAND, addressed by a TRAVELLER in that COUNTRY to his FRIEND in LONDON.

*Lucerne, Sept. 8, 1805.*

ON leaving Zurich, I took the great road to Zug, leading over Mount Albis, where Massena had a strong position during the revolutionary war. The first six miles from Zurich afforded me the highest enjoyment, in surveying the immense amphitheatre of Alpine and snowy eminences which gradually opened to the view, towering above each other to an indescribable height.

On the summit of the Albis, near the beacon, which is at a little distance from a good inn, I enjoyed a prospect of the lakes of Zurich and Zug, part of the canton of Lucerne, and the chain of the Glaciers, — the eye extending towards the north as far as Germany. I descended this mountain, and passed Cappel, rendered famous in history by the defeat of the Zurichers, and the death of Zuinglius the reformer. The spoils of his armour, the helmet with the impression of the huge pole-axe that dashed out his brains, and his own battle-axe, made, after the fashion of the times, to serve as a firelock, are still to be seen in the armoury of Lucerne. He prophesied his death fourteen days before, and died with the words of the Bible in his mouth, "You may kill the body, but you cannot kill the soul."

After crossing the bridge of Sihl, which witnessed an engagement, in 1798, be-

twixt the inhabitants of the smaller cantons and a legion of Schauenburg, I reached Zug in a few hours, a neat little town, and very ancient, having given its name to one of the Helvetic districts so early as the time of Julius Cæsar. The fish from its lake are very famous even in Germany, which receives yearly vast quantities of them in barrels. Carp weighing from fifty to sixty pounds have sometimes been caught in that lake; and the sinking of a whole street into the water, in the year 1435, has been ascribed to these monstrous fishes.

From Zug I made a short excursion to Morgarten, a place become sacred to the Swiss as the theatre of their victories at two different periods. On the 15th of November, 1315, thirteen hundred valiant men, commanded by Rudolphus Reding, put twenty thousand warriors to flight; and on the 2d of May, 1798, Aloys Reding, his great descendant, gained no less signal advantages, with four thousand of his countrymen, over twelve thousand of Schauenburg and Novions brigades, who formed a line many miles in length. The adjacent village of Bieberegg gave birth to this illustrious family, which has distinguished itself for ages in every department, civil or military. Aloys Reding has acquitted himself with no less honour as a statesman than as a general. He is about forty years of age, of dignified manners, a mild and yet lofty aspect, a cultivated mind, and an engaging behaviour. He is simple without awkwardness, polite without affectation, and upright without wishing to appear so. In him we discover the virtues of the old Swiss combined with the polish of a modern education. After having been Colonel in the Spanish service, he had retired to the solitude of his paternal vale, from whence he was recalled into public life by the unanimous wish of the people and his own patriotism. The loss of his young and much-beloved wife affected him with a melancholy which rendered the dangers of war more acceptable.

On the verdant heights of Morgarten, near Sattel and Rothenthurm, in the neighbourhood of the Egeri lake, the conflict of the 2d of May was the hottest. The women and girls of Rothenthurm, harnessing themselves to the cannon taken from Lucerne, dragged them over hill and dale. Almost all the females of the country were armed with clubs or other weapons. Many of them were even dressed

dressed in a uniform of white ribbons round their temples, and a shepherd's frock over their shoulders. Whenever a coward attempted to escape, they caught him, and led him back to the standard. Thus did the mothers and daughters guard the land, while the fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers, cool and immoveable as their native rocks, were braving death in attacking a superior foe. By the retreat of the Einsiedlers from Egel Berg, under the command of Marianus, a minister, the French were left masters of the whole of St. Josten Berg from Rothenthurm to Morgarten, where the Schwyzers and Urners had taken their station. Reding sent off a reinforcement for the purpose of storming Morgarten. He himself waited with twelve hundred men the attack at Rothenthurm. The hostile bands approached in wide-extended lines and formidable numbers. On coming within gun-shot, the Schwyzers discharged some rounds of cannon, which was succeeded by a solemn stillness. Reding flew through the ranks, and, conducting his men towards the plain, gave the desired signal for marching to close battle. With a courage almost surpassing human nature, they rushed forward with shouts and the fixed bayonet against the enemy. Neither the numbers, nor the advantageous position, nor the military experience of the latter, could deter these hardy mountaineers from combating the invaders of their country. In one impenetrable phalanx they moved onward to the foot of the mountain, first marching, and then running, officers and men emulated each other in prostrating the enemies of their country. "Short work,—lay them low in the dust," was the universal exclamation here and at Morgarten. The boasted conquerors of Europe, the invincible armies of the Great Nation, fell before a handful of men; their ranks were soon broken and thinned by a dreadful slaughter; and in half an hour they were obliged to leave the Schwyzers masters of their lawful territory.

The loss of the French was immense, the greatest part of the Black Legion having fallen on this occasion. At the same time a similar victory was obtained between the lake of Egeri and the mountain of Sattel in Morgarten, by the Urner sharpshooters and their reinforcements. The furious contest was there twice begun. Yet Morgarten, the spot

so favourable to the victories of the Swiss was soon left undisturbed by every hostile intruder. The brisk fire of the sharpshooters strewed the ground with the dead bodies of the enemy. Many among them kept up a continual discharge from several muskets loaded and carried to them by boys. As a small party of officers and men were in consultation at a distance, supposed to be beyond gun-shot, one of these sharpshooters took a treble charge of powder, saying to his comrades, "What if I should hit the captain in the midst of those men?" Although the distance was so great that it was scarcely possible to distinguish the officers by their long great-coats, yet the words were no sooner uttered, than he fired, and the captain in the midst of the circle fell. This shot was the signal for the general retreat of the French.

In a rude vale leading from Richterswyl to Rothenthurm lies the little village Schindelleggi, where Aloys Reding received, on the first of May, the melancholy intelligence of the Glarner, Ulznacher, Gaster and Sarganser auxiliaries having disbanded and returned to their homes, and of the Schwyzers, with a few of the Uri and Zug militia, having been overpowered by superior numbers. But the intelligence moved neither the commander nor his little band. Cool and undaunted, like Leonidas of old with his three hundred Spartans, Reding and his people awaited death with the firm resolution of not dying unrevenged. He observing the tone of their minds, addressed them in the following energetic words: "Dear countrymen and comrades, we shall soon reach the goal. Surrounded on all sides by enemies, and forsaken by friends, the only question remaining for us is, shall we keep together, steady and true, now in the hour of danger, as our fathers did at Morgarten. Death is our lot. Should any of us have a fear, let him go back, and not a single reproach shall attend him. We at least will not deceive each other in this moment. Let me have one hundred men on whom I can confidently rely, rather than five hundred who may flee, and defeat the good purpose of the valiant few. For my part, I vow not to separate from you in danger, nor even in death itself. We are to stand or fall. If this proposition be agreeable to your wishes, let two of you step forward, and make the same vow in your names."



In solemn and attentive silence they stood, leaning on their guns. Here and there a tear was seen to trickle down their manly cheeks. A wild acclamation issued from a thousand different mouths, "Yes, yes, we will stand by you, we will not forsake you;" after which two warriors from the ranks stepping forward, and stretching out their hands to the commander, he and all his people took a solemn oath, after the manner of their ancestors, in the open field, and kept their words with equal fidelity.

While Reding, on the 2d of May, was gone to Rothenthurm, the defenders of Schindeleggi fought not as shepherds, but as soldiers grown grey in service.—One, after receiving a severe wound in the thigh, and another in his body, continued fighting, until a third shot in his arm totally disabled him from holding his firelock. The troops of the cantons had, according to a specific registering, 236 killed, and only 195 wounded, in the different engagements. The loss of the French amounted, according to positive information, to 2754 in killed only, the number of the wounded having never been ascertained. But the houses of Schindeleggi were mostly reduced to ashes by the enemy.

I was led through a wild country from Sattel to Stein, the birth-place of Werner von Stauffach, one of the founders of the Swiss confederacy. An old chapel, kept in constant repair, marks the spot where his dwelling stood. From thence I returned to Zug, and, in order to come to this place, took boat at Kupnacht, a considerable town in the canton of Switzerland, celebrated for the death of Gesler, who was killed there by William Tell. In the hollow way where this happened, and where a chapel is still standing to point out the very spot, a Swiss sharp-shooter killed a superior officer of the French in the war of 1798. On traversing the two lakes that brought me to Lucerne in three hours, I passed the little island of Altstadt, on which the obelisk or Raynal formerly stood. This little obelisk, erected of granite, in honour of the founders of the Swiss confederacy, in the midst of huge cliffs, was struck and totally destroyed by lightning in 1797, as if intended to forebode the political storm that should ruin the constitution, the authors of which it had so long kept sacred in remembrance.—

The four inscriptions are now preserved by the family of the late general Pfyster, whose famous Model of the mountains of Switzerland is also still in their hands, although a requisition of it for the Paris Museum was greatly apprehended during the Revolution.

Lucerne played no inconsiderable part on this melancholy occasion. It was the seat of the Directory of the Helvetic Republic one and indivisible when the Archduke Charles was advancing so rapidly with his armies. It had been before, during the war of the mountainous cantons with the new Helvetic powers, set up as a barrier against these their ancient allies and confederates, by whom it was on that account taken and occupied. On entering the town they cut down the tree of liberty, tore off the cap, colours, and garlands, and dragged them about the streets in ignominious triumph, singing the popular song, "Where art thou, Tell?" After this they opened the armoury, taking away much artillery, ammunition, sabres, and other weapons, and, what was in unison with the character of these warriors, they unconcernedly laid down their arms before the door of the main church, immediately on taking possession of the town, and entered, to return thanks to the God of armies for the successful issue of their undertaking. A bold vigorous resolution on the part of the Lucerners might have inclosed this devout army as defenceless prisoners in the church.

The armoury just now mentioned was afterwards completely stripped by the French of the valuable articles still remaining, and contains now little worthy of notice, except the armour of Prince Leopold, which he had on when slain at the battle of Sempach. This place, which witnessed another glorious victory of the Swiss over the Germans, is but a few miles from Lucerne. I visited the chapel that is still standing on the ground which was the most sharply contested, and saw the arms of the slain nobility, with many other testimonials, in its interior. Three crosses shew where there was the greatest slaughter and bloodshed. I also read the list of the Swiss, 201 in number, who fell on this day for their country, among whom the name of Arnold von Winkelried is the most conspicuous. He literally paved a way with his own body through the enemy's lines.

During

During my stay in Lucerne I have made an excursion into the Alpine countries, which has afforded me considerable pleasure, embittered by many painful reflections.

A three hours ride by the Lake of Lucerne brought me to the ruins of the once considerable town of Stanzstadt, which was totally reduced to ashes in the revolutionary war. After the engagements at Schindelleggi, a sort of capitulation was concluded betwixt the deputies of the smaller mountainous cantons, and the General of the French troops, to which the Underwaldeners appealed when the Helvetic Directory at Arau required them to take the oath of allegiance, which they refused to do, on the ground of its being contrary to their ideas of religion and the articles of the capitulation. Upon the refusal of the deputies, they were ill-treated, and severely threatened, by the Directory and their French allies, which only irritated the minds of the people, and roused them to a determined spirit of resistance. Both young and old seized their arms, which they resolved not to lay down with their lives, and assembled to the number of two or three thousand. The passes were occupied, and some batteries erected on the lake of the four cantons. The Executive Council at Schwyz sent off a messenger with an intreaty for the Underwaldeners to submit to the law. He was sent back in the most ignominious manner to the frontiers. A letter from General Schauenburg was torn in pieces unread, and every one threatened with death who should mention the word *submission*.

The party then reigning in Schwytz found means, however, to persuade the people that a continuation of the neutrality would insure them the advantages of the capitulation still longer. Many of the individuals also of this canton represented to the Underwaldeners the inefficacy of resistance, saying, "Brothers, our force is inadequate; we have no prospect of aid; what can your defence avail you?" To this the hardy Alpineers replied, with the calmness which courage and virtue afford, "We look for God's aid, who protected our forefathers; we call upon him daily; would he forsake us? Our cause is too good. If we fall, our survivors will hold us up for an example, and, when once revenged, will reverse and bless our memory."

R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOU have introduced to the public a very interesting Account of the Condition of the Jews in France and Germany. It is one of the numerous articles which distinguish your Miscellany over every other published in Europe.

In the name of your German readers, I appeal to the learned and intelligent Jews in England, or to other persons competently qualified, to furnish, through your Miscellany, a similar Account of the present state of that people, as scattered through the British Islands.

And as the Monthly Magazine is doubtless extensively read in America, it would be highly agreeable to ascertain their condition in the various states and divisions of that Continent? I hope this suggestion will receive the attention of some of your readers in that part of the world.

S. W. JACKSON.

*Hamburgh, Aug. 29, 1806.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of a newly-invented PHILOSOPHICAL TINDER-BOX.

IT is a fact well known, that on rapidly compressing air, by means of a piston, a flame may be produced, which is capable of kindling combustible bodies. An ingenious workman of St. Etienne, in France, was the first to apply this principle to the purposes of practical utility, by compressing the air in a cylinder, or tube, with the view of kindling tinder; and the success of his attempts has lately induced M. Dumotiez, an ingenious mechanic in Paris, to make several experiments, in order to ascertain the size to which the tube may be reduced, without destroying the effect.

After several trials he succeeded in kindling tinder in tubes, or compressing-pumps, of about four lines in diameter, and six inches in length; and he observes, when these tubes are of an uniform bore, and the pistons accurately fitted, it is scarcely possible to fail in kindling the tinder by a single stroke of the piston.

As this method of obtaining light is attended with no danger, and as it is in other respects preferable to the tinder-boxes in common use, there can be little doubt of its being in a short time generally adopted.

To his ingenious invention M. Dumotiez has given the name of *Pneumatic Tinder-Box*.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESCRIPTION of the NEW EXCHANGE-HALL at HAMBURGH. By M. GERHARD VON HOSSTRUP.

HAMBURGH contains various places of resort for profit and pleasure, such as the Exchange, the Patriotic Society, the Harmony, different clubs, coffee-houses, &c. In other cities far inferior in rank to Hamburg, we find, besides these, a Museum, or some other new place of resort erected, to which the higher classes of the inhabitants repair, for the purpose of either deriving mutual profit, or enjoying recreation in the perusal of the public journals and new books, or in conversation and other social amusements.

At Hamburg the places of public resort are numerous, but they are partly periodical, partly confined to a limited circle, and to particular objects. In houses for general accommodation, where no bond of social union exists, the foreigner, and frequently the native too, is obliged to seek amusement within himself alone. Many celebrated houses are not calculated for the grave, sober man; and other establishments, as they grow old, no longer afford conveniences adapted to the necessities of modern times and manners.

The Exchange alone retains its general interest and dignity unimpaired. But the greatness of this name, which creates the idea of an immense correspondence, and the most extensive operation on all the quarters of the globe, is to be ascribed solely to the assemblage of merchants and men of business, and not to the place itself, for, excepting at the time when they meet, it is open for admission to all descriptions of people.

The defects of the Exchange at Hamburg are so notorious, that I shall not attempt to enumerate them here. I shall only notice the want of room, the want of covering, and the inconvenience and uncertainty of meeting with any person out of the regular exchange-hours, because these circumstances are connected with the remedy I have sought to apply by means of an Exchange-hall. Even during exchange-hours the merchant frequently stands in need of a neighbouring place of resort, either for shelter, partly to meet others on particular business, &c.; in short, he wishes for a place to serve for the same purposes as the celebrated Lloyd's Subscription Coffee-house in London.

MONTHLY MAG., No. 148.

Being intimately acquainted with the places of resort at Hamburg, I was daily more convinced that they were much too small for the magnitude of the city, and that a far more extensive plan would be required to form on a large scale for that respectable place what other towns possess only on a small one. I imparted my ideas to some friends, men of the highest respectability, of the most fervent patriotism, and animated with the most sincere desire to promote the honour and splendour of our small but happy republic. They not only encouraged by their approbation my wishes to become the founder of an establishment commensurate with the dignity and the commercial relations of Hamburg, but furnished me with new ideas, and thus brought to maturity the plan which, in the year 1802, I had the honour to submit to my mercantile fellow-citizens.

The public spirit which particularly distinguishes the inhabitants of Hamburg, and prompts them to support and execute with the greatest zeal whatever may tend to the profit or fame of their city, was now to decide the merits of my scheme. This decision I obtained in the course of a few days, in the completion of the number of subscribers I had demanded.

I could scarcely have experienced more honourable encouragement, and immediately proceeded to the execution of the plan, firmly resolved to spare neither pains nor expence to fulfil my promise, and to satisfy, perhaps surpass, the general expectation.

This, however, more than doubled my estimate of expences: but I was justified in placing the firmest reliance on the patriotic spirit of Hamburg, which never suffers even the greatest undertakings of this nature to fall to the ground for want of encouragement. I sought a resource for this in a considerable increase of the subscription-money. This measure I adopted with the greatest reluctance; but I had the satisfaction to see that there was scarcely a single individual by whom it was not highly approved.

My wish was to produce something unique in its kind, which was not borrowed from other towns, but which should itself serve for a model. A particular circumstance favoured my design, and confirmed my resolution to spare no expence. This was the assistance of M. Ramée, a French architect settled at Hamburg,

Hamburgh, an artist distinguished for his uncommon taste, as well as for the novelty and comprehensiveness of his ideas, and who, previous to the Revolution, had established his reputation as an architect at Paris. He devoted himself with zeal to the undertaking; and I may with truth assert, that, had it not been for him and his connections, the work would not have been executed in that style in which it now appears.

Commenced with omens and circumstances so favourable, this important and useful work, the foundation of which I consider the greatest merit of my life, is now completed. For any higher degree of perfection to which it may attain in the course of time, it will be solely indebted to the brilliant patriotism of Hamburgh, to the direction of which I invariably submit.

I shall now proceed to a brief description of the Exchange-hall. This structure is situated near the Exchange, in the street called *Bohnenstrasse*. The facade is in an elegant style. The entrance has three arcades supported by columns of the Doric order, without pedestals. The steps run the whole breadth of the three arcades. The intervals of these arcades are decorated above the capitals with Genii holding garlands of flowers and fruits in *basso relievo*. Above the arcades are figures of Mercury's caduceus. The ends of the building are without windows. To the right and left of the flight of steps are the doors that lead to the ground-floor of the building. The lower part of the arcades forms a peristyle: to the right is the porter's-lodge, and to the left a stair-case, leading to the ball and concert room, in the second story, and to the balcony. This balcony is of the same dimensions as the peristyle above which it is situated; it is vaulted, and is twenty-two feet in diameter. The vaulting is divided into compartments decorated with roses and other ornaments. A niche between the arch and the windows of the concert-room is adorned with a *basso relievo* composed of five figures as large as life; namely, in the centre, Minerva and Mercury doing homage to Plenty. To the right is the river Elbe, under the usual form of a venerable old man; and on the left you perceive the Genius of Science, and that of Commerce. The third or attic story terminates the facade, and is provided with a row of Doric pilasters, above which is a pediment.

I shall now conduct the reader into the interior of the building, and make him acquainted with the purpose and destination of each division.

From the peristyle, which has very large windows throughout its whole breadth, you go behind the centre arcade into the Hall, which is spacious, in a simple style, and decorated on each side with a row of single statues. Its length is eighty-four, and its breadth forty-two feet. This is the place which is appropriated to the general assemblage of merchants and men of business. Every thing that can contribute to convenience and utility is to be found here. A space in front, which is divided by a bar from the principal part of the hall, is for non-subscribers who may wish to speak to any of the subscribers, for which purpose they must address themselves to the porter. From the hall you proceed into several saloons and apartments, which are as follow.

The Egyptian Saloon, surrounded with columns of granite, surmounted with bronze capitals. The intervals between these columns are decorated with landscapes after the manner of a panorama, so as not to clash with the Egyptian costume. Adjoining to this are two rooms for the underwriters.

Two large rooms for coffee and billiards.

The Reading-room. Here are to be found all the newspapers and periodical works not only of all the countries of Europe, but even of America and the Indies, which can directly or indirectly interest the merchant. Here too are kept memorandum-books for posting occurrences, mercantile, political, &c.

The Library. To furnish this department with all the books necessary for commerce, in every language, must be a work of time. Meanwhile a considerable number of address-books, topographies, dictionaries, maps, and other articles of a like kind, will be found here. The superintendence of the two last rooms has been undertaken by our patriotic countryman Dr. Nemnich.

On the second floor, to the left of the great staircase, is an anti-room, with appropriate embellishments.

The Hall of Arts, whose name denotes its destination, and which is particularly adapted to the meetings of artists. In an establishment of this kind such a hall ought by no means to be wanting. Five capital pictures here engage the attention,



tion, namely,—Poetry, represented by Sappho, celebrated for her poetic genius, and her passion for Phaon;—Painting, by Alexander procuring a picture of his beloved, by the hand of the famous Apelles;—Sculpture, by Pygmalion in love with the statue of a female executed by himself: Venus at his earnest intreaty animates the statue, and you see the head just beginning to assume the colours of life;—Architecture, by Laomedon, the son of Ilus, King of Phrygia, refusing, dishonestly enough, to pay Neptune and Apollo the sum he had promised them for rebuilding the walls of Troy;—and Music, by Euterpe. Portraits of celebrated men who have distinguished themselves in these arts are exhibited in medallions over the respective pictures.

The great Concert and Ball Room is sixty-four feet long, forty-two broad, and thirty high. Eighteen light, ornamental, marble columns, of the composite order, support a gallery, the access to which is by the great-staircase. This hall is enriched with productions of painting and sculpture. Among the rest, at the farthest extremity of the hall, there is a master-piece of the celebrated Le Sueur,—Apollo alighting from his car upon clouds, with his lyre in his left-hand, and a wreath in his right. The ceiling of this hall represents the firmament studded with stars: in the centre, Aurora, standing erect upon clouds, is dispersing the shades of night, with the Hours by her side. The name of this hall denotes the purposes for which it is designed; but on particular occasions it may be used either for business or different kinds of amusements.

The Arabic Saloon is richly decorated after the manner of that ancient and celebrated people. It contains ten columns of mahogany with gilded capitals, and the intervals are occupied by six divans.

The Turkish Tent appears in the inside in the form of a tent.

The Grecian Saloon, in the pure Grecian style, with Caryatides; the interstices between which are to be considered as open, and represent the Ruins of Athens, with the adjacent country.

The subscribers have the liberty of using these three rooms as they may find occasion, for conferences, meetings of small parties, &c.

Two spacious Dining-Rooms, so constructed, that, if necessary, the whole may be thrown into one. They are de-

corated with *basso relievos* in plaster of Paris

On the third floor are the Saloon of the Muses and the Musical Saloon. The former is appropriated to the meetings of literary men; and the latter is provided with music and musical instruments, which are always kept in the most complete order.

Besides these, there is a large room in the form of a Rotunda, which receives light from above, and around which are placed statues after antiques. Its principal ornament is a beautiful, and still very rare, cast of the Apollo of the Vatican. This apartment may be considered as an academy of the imitative arts.

There are various other apartments, which as yet are not destined for any particular purpose.

For the advantage and convenience of this institution, a complete apparatus for expeditious printing has been attached to it. This establishment, as may be supposed, can be employed by the subscribers in various ways, and is under the direction of Mr. Conrad Müller, a celebrated printer of this city. This active citizen will pay particular attention to procure mercantile treatises of every kind, and likewise translations, from whatever language they may be, with all possible dispatch and punctuality.

On the ground-floor of the Exchange-Hall are apartments for taking breakfast, or any other kind of refreshment.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the whole is furnished with taste and elegance, and that the superintendence of the establishment is confided to a man every way qualified for the situation.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN Number 141, page 224, of your Magazine, there is a communication concerning an improved edition of Johnson's Dictionary; and in No. 143, page 385, an intimation from Mr. Pytches of an intended new work of this kind by him; in reference to both which, the following cursory remarks will not, I hope, be deemed irrelevant.

Your former Correspondent specifies Johnson's imperfections in derivation, which are indeed notorious. Two other prominent *approbria* of that work consist in want of precision in the classification of words according to their respective parts of speech, and in incorrectness of definition.

definition. Most of the active transitive verbs in the English language, capable of being used without their regimen being expressed, are, as I formerly stated in Number 129, page 425, of your Magazine, considered by Johnson as neuter, and inserted with a series of appropriate definitions assigned to them as such, and a string of quotations, in all which, I can venture to assert, the meaning is little, if in any thing, different from that of the active verb. In this Dictionary, and in all the others that I have examined, I find the word *rest* set down as an adjective and as a substantive. The latter it certainly is; but upon what principle of definition it is reckoned an adjective, I am utterly at a loss to determine. Johnson says,—“*Rest*, adj. Those not included in any proposition. *Ex.* By description of their qualities many things may be learned concerning the *rest* of them. Plato and the *rest* of them, &c.—*Rest*, subst. Remainder, that remains. *Ex.* Religion gives part of its reward in hand, and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that heaven can give.”

Perhaps this mistake has arisen from the word's being equivalent not only to the Latin *reliquia* or *residuum*, but to *reliqui* and *ceteri*. I have little hesitation, however, in saying, that in both instances, and in all instances, it is a substantive, referring either to quantity, or, as a collective, to number, and having no better title to be ranked among adjectives than the noun *part*, or any other collective noun substantive. But these are not the only errors of this kind.

His definitions are, in many instances, so evidently tautological, enigmatical, negative, and circuitous, that it seems almost unnecessary to exemplify or prove the assertion. The many (supposed) various meanings assigned to *have* are in reality synonymous. In the eleven definitions of the word *nothing*, it is evident it has but one identical meaning, and that all the quotations contain exactly the same *nothing*. This error is particularly obvious in his definitions and exemplifications of the particles; and I have no doubt, that, if the superfluities now mentioned were retrenched, it would reduce the Dictionary one-fourth part of its present cumbrous size, not only without detriment, but with considerable advantage to its real merit and utility. The word *poker* is defined to be the “iron bar with which men stir the fire;” as if *women*, too, when they found it necessary, did

not conceive themselves to possess as clever a knack of handling this well-known instrument as their male associates. Upon this principle I expected to find a *sewing-needle* defined to be an iron bar, with an acute point at one end, and a small perforation or aperture at the other for the admission of a thread or filament, used by *women*, for the purpose of penetrating different pieces or parts of cloth, &c., previously placed in a suitable position, and of thereby connecting them closely together. When I referred to the word, I found that I had a little overstrained the happiness of indeed a very luminous definition. The error of explaining (if it can be called explanation,) the *ignotum per ignotum*, *vel saepe per ignotius*, too much pervades this Dictionary. The word *rust* is defined to be “the red *desquamation* on old iron.” The *man*, “not a woman, not a boy,” &c.” and the *long*, “not short,”—*short*, “not long,” have been repeatedly exposed and ridiculed. But, in freely animadverting upon the vulnerable parts of Dr. Johnson as a lexicographer, no man can wish to detract from, or to depreciate, his real merits and great labours in that character, much less to deny his valuable exertions and services as a strenuous and zealous defender of the principles of morality. In any new edition of this work, or in a new work of the same kind, these and many similar absurdities ought to be avoided.

With regard to the alterations which Mr. Pytches intends to introduce into his Dictionary, there are two points which, I believe, will, without incurring much impropriety on either side, admit a difference of opinion. It is his intention, he says, “to retain the *u* in candour, labour, &c., because in the pronunciation of these words it is more required than *o*; but [this] not being the case in authour, governour, &c., it will be removed from them.” If in this instance pronunciation is to be the criterion of the propriety of adoption or of rejection, I believe it will require a very nice ear to discover in what degree *u* is less necessary in the former words than in the latter. I conceive that his best plan is, to avoid the introduction of such subjects of dispute into the body of his work, but to discuss these unsettled differences of opinion in a preliminary dissertation, to which references ought to be made from the respective words by a figure,—a plan judiciously followed in

Mr.



Mr. Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary. He likewise intends to introduce such compounded words as *giddy-headed*, *taste-pleasing*, *sun-resisting*, and to exclude the compounds of *ill* and *well*, they "being distinct words, and not uniting with those to which they are applied." Now it appears to me that *ill-natured*, *ill-bred*, *welfare*, and *welcome*, are fully as much united as the others, and I think have, from general usage, a superior title to insertion. Indeed, the constituent parts of the two last cannot, without manifest impropriety, be disjoined; and there is an additional reason for the insertion of the latter, namely, that *welcome* is an active transitive verb, admitting for its participle *welcomed*, a substantive, and an adjective, or perhaps a participial; whereas the simple *come* is an active intransitive verb, and a participle, and incapable of being used as a substantive. My advice, however, is, to reject all arbitrarily-conjoined perfect words, (that is, unless there are special reasons for the contrary,) whose simples are in general use, and well known, and of which the full and real meaning can be easily discovered in the Dictionary, by a combination of the respective meanings of the simple words of which they are composed. But, on the contrary, when two words put together acquire a sort of figurative meaning, or any other meaning not necessarily and obviously resulting from a combination of their usual significations as simples, as the words *overcome*, *overlook*, &c., in many of which it often happens too, that, by means of the preposition, the simple intransitive verb becomes transitive, then their insertion becomes absolutely necessary. Mr. P. will have likewise to determine on the orthography of many words, which some, after the French manner, write with the prefix *en*, and others, according to the Latin, with *in*; as well as that of others formed from participles of the second conjugation in Latin, which some terminate in *ent*, as they do their substantives in *ence*, and others in *ant* and *ance*. I have not seen the Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary; but I think he ought to admit *derange* and *derangement* (*deranged* being a participle, or participial,) words long in general circulation, but which I could never find in any Dictionary. On the score of derivation, it is almost unnecessary to repeat, that the invaluable philological researches of the celebrated Mr. Horne Tooke, which have lately received

a considerable addition, cannot escape the notice of a compiler of a Dictionary; and the English Grammar lately published by Dr. Crombie, a work of the greatest ingenuity and the soundest criticism, will yield him essential assistance in ascertaining many contested points of grammar necessarily connected with a compilation of this nature.

Should Mr. P. be able to carry into effect his own projected reforms, and to steer clear of the errors and absurdities of his predecessors, and to determine satisfactorily, as far at least as that can reasonably be expected, many disputed opinions about accentuation, and in other branches connected with his highly important and laborious undertaking, he will deserve well of his country, and, how inadequate soever his reward may be in other respects, will have reason to exclaim, in the proud words of the poet,

Exegi monumentum ære perennius.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

J. GRANT.

Crouchend, Highgate,

June 4, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for 1805, by JEROME DE LALANDE.

WE have received from Portugal the Ephemerides of Coimbra for 1805; they are like those of 1804, which we noticed last year. The author has excluded the signs and the seconds; every thing is expressed in hours, minutes, and hundredths; all the calculations are for mean noon. The article concerning the planets contains all the longitudes, the latitudes heliocentric and geocentric, their right ascensions, their declinations, their passages of the meridian, and their parallax. Instead of the configuration of the satellites, the work shews their situation relatively to the centre of Jupiter, at the moment of eclipses, expressed by two rectangular co-disposed figures, one of which has for its axis the line of the belts. The distances of the Moon from the Sun and stars are given only for 0h. and 12h.; but we find, as in the preceding volume, subsidiary Tables, intended to spare mariners the trouble of employing the Tables of Logarithms in the most common calculations. The first volume contains Tables adapted to the calculation, without the aid of logarithms, of the horary angles, the azimuths, and the semi-diurnal arcs; the distances of the Moon from the stars, for

for the purpose of reducing the apparent distances into true distances, and thence deducing the longitude of a ship; formulae for the calculation of eclipses, in which the right-ascensions and declinations of two stars are employed; finally, Tables of Mars, by M. de Monteiro, which give the perturbations in ten equations. The volume for 1805 likewise comprises various subsidiary Tables for calculating, without logarithms, the right-ascension and declination of a star whose longitude and latitude are known, and that by two different methods: besides a Table of the Hourly Angles of Stars, when they are at the altitude of  $8^{\circ}$ , which has been composed for the purpose of ascertaining among the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, that which there is no hope of being able to observe; a Table of the distances of the centre of Jupiter from the centre of the section of the cone of the shadow which is traversed by the four satellites; Tables of Latitude for these same satellites; the track of the satellite in the shadow during the demi-duration of the eclipse. These Tables serve to calculate the positions of the satellites relatively to the centre of Jupiter, as they are seen, at intervals of six days, for every month in the ephemerides: they likewise shew whether the satellite is visible at the time of the immersion or emersion. Instead of the general Tables which the author gave in the preceding volume for the aberration and the nutation, he has this time introduced others exactly similar to those of M. Delambre, except that the quantities are in minutes and decimals, in the place of seconds. On some of these Tables are founded very ingenious contrivances for calculation, and the author has with great skill eluded the necessity of referring to the Tables of Logarithms. This calculation is not always so short as by the ordinary methods; but it possesses the advantage that in the problems given for 1804 there is no occasion for any other volume than the Ephemerides; for the problems contained in that for 1805, this advantage is considerably diminished, since it refers to the volume for 1804. The author has suppressed the formulae from which these Tables were composed. To ascertain their accuracy, it is necessary to decompose them, which is sometimes a task of great length and difficulty, when they are founded on formulae simply approximate.

M. Canelas has sent us from Spain the

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Nomtika Almanac for 1807. That for 1808 is in the course of calculation.

The Norwegian Academy of Sciences, to which Counsellor Hammer bequeathed 80,000 francs, together with a library and a cabinet of natural history, will not fail to employ part of its resources for the advantage of astronomy. I have already had occasion to remark that astronomy is cultivated in that inhospitable climate, where M. Pihl, Messrs. Wib, senior and junior, and M. Aubert, have made various useful observations.

M. Goldbach, who arrived at Moscow on the 1st of April, has fixed the site of the Observatory in the Garden of Plants. He expects a circle of three feet made by Berge, successor to Ramsden, and a meridian telescope of five feet, by Cary. The Senator De Mouravieff, curator of the University of Moscow, patronizes this establishment, which cannot fail to procure us excellent observations.

M. Goldbach has determined the latitude of the University to be  $55^{\circ} 44' 32''$ . The Observatory will be one minute farther towards the north. Thus the latitude given in the *Connaissance des Temps*,  $55^{\circ} 45' 45''$ , is very near the truth.

On the 28th of November the Grand Pensionary of Holland appointed M. Fokker astronomer of the Republic. This encourages me to hope that there will be an Observatory and instruments, and that observations will at length be made in that country, where the interests of the navy should have caused astronomy to be cultivated long ago. I have already noticed M. Fokker's zeal in the History of Astronomy for 1801.

The Emperor, as he passed through Turin, promised General Menou to grant 60,000 francs for the Observatory; and the Academy will invite a practical astronomer from France, to make the theoretical cultivators of the science familiar with observations. M. Vassalli Eandi, of the Academy, has promised me not to lose sight of this useful project.

At Milan the Emperor has given a pension of 8000 livres to M. Oriani, the most celebrated astronomical geometriician in Italy.

At Lyons, the Municipality, which I had solicited to repair the Observatory where I made my first observation in 1748, has come to a resolution of complying with my request, and M. Clerc has furnished plans for the purpose.

We have received from Berlin three French Memoirs. — 1. Memoir contain-

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ing the exact Value of the Radius of Curvature for all the Azimuths on the Surface of an Ellipsoid with Three Arcs; presented to the Royal Society of London by Captain Rohde, in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia. Potsdam, 1804, 15 pages 4to. — 2. Memoir on the famous Deviation toward the South or toward the North of Bodies which fall from a great Height; presented to the Academy of Petersburg, by Captain Rohde. Potsdam, 1804, 8 pages 4to. — 3. Memoir on the absolute Attractive Powers of Masses of Planets without Satellites, on the Masses of Satellites and on Comets; submitted to the Judgment of the Academy of Berlin, by Captain Rohde. Potsdam, 1805, 28 pages 4to.

M. Biot has published Elements of Physical Astronomy, for the Use of Schools. As they are of a very different nature from my Abridgment of Astronomy, they will not prevent the latter from being very useful to beginners.

I have published a third edition of Astronomy for the Female Sex, improved, and somewhat augmented. This little book, from which a satisfactory idea of our science may be obtained in two days, is in my opinion adapted to the use of a great number of persons. It may be had of Bidaut, Rue and Hotel Serpente.

M. Raymond, professor of astronomical geography, Rue Bar-du-Bec, has published Lectures on the System of the Earth, in which he gives an explanation of the machines of M. Loyer, Rue du Plâtre, and which possess the advantage of containing many more figures than my Astronomy for Females.

"Traité de Geodesie, ou Exposition des Methodes Astronomiques et Trigonometriques appliquées soit à la Mesure de la Terre, soit à la Confection du Canvas des Cartes et des Plans; par L. Puissant, Professeur de Mathematiques à l'Ecole Imperiale Militaire," &c. 400 pages 4to., 18 francs. A Paris, chez Courcier.

This work contains a great number of astronomical problems necessary for the construction of maps; Tables for the spheroids; and, in particular, a complete Description of the Repeating-circle, with fine Plates.

"Manuel de Trigonometrie Pratique, par M. l'Abbé Delagrive, de la Societé Royale de Londres, et Geographe de la Ville de Paris; revu et augmenté de Tables de Logarithmes à l'Usage des In-

genieurs, et principalement de ceux qui s'occupent de l'Arpentage et du Cadastre; par Reynaud, Professeur et Examineur du Cadastre et de l'Ecole Polytechnique, Haras, Plausol, et Bauzon, attachés au Cadastre." 1 vol. 8vo., 352 pag. & 6 planches. 7 francs. A Paris, chez Courcier.

"Trigonometrie Analytique, precedée de la Theorie de Logarithmes; par M. A. A. L. Reynaud;" Chez Courcier, 1805, 18mo. — Subjoined are Tables of Logarithms, taken from my final stereotype Tables, but which are probably far inferior in accuracy to mine.

M. Benzenberg has published *Versuche über das Gesetz des Falls*, containing experiments on the fall of bodies, which I noticed last year. He has found a deviation of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres in 86 metres; but the extremes differ 6 millimetres, on account of the great difficulty of the observations.

M. Benzenberg has likewise sent us some curious Observations on the Shooting-Stars. He observed as many as five hundred in one night. He shews in what manner they may be useful for determining the longitude. In concert with M. Brandes, who was twenty-five leagues from him, he found the distance of these meteors to be from five to sixty leagues.

M. Adrien Duquesnoy has published the two first volumes of a French translation of the Asiatic Researches, or Memoirs of a Society established in 1784 at Calcutta, by A. Labaume, with Notes by Messrs. Langles, Delambre, Cuvier, Lamarck, and Olivier. This collection already comprises seven volumes, and contains Astronomical Memoirs which are worthy of the pains taken by M. Delambre to render them more interesting. They expose the errors of Bailly, in his History of the Astronomy of the Indians. No one was ever better acquainted with the Indians, ancient and modern, than the Academicians of Calcutta. Accordingly three editions of these Memoirs have been printed at London.

M. Marquez published at Rome, in 1804, a work by Gama, on the Astronomy, Chronology, and Mythology, of the Mexicans, with curious plates and interesting investigations.

The 39th Sequel of the *Notice de l'Almanach* contains the greatest part of our History of Astronomy for 1804. This collection, which may be had of Demoraine, Rue du Petit Pont, contains every thing of importance relative to the arts and

and sciences during the last forty years, and each year costs only 24 sols. If each science had a contributor so correct as astronomy, this collection would be extremely valuable.

M. Lancelin, marine-engineer, has published a work intitled *Theorie de l'Organisation des Mondes*, in which he explains the projectile motion of the Planets by the rotation of the Sun, by supposing them to be projected from that luminary in the manner of a volcano: but he has been shewn that this is impossible, and that they would fall again into the Sun. M. Sigorgne, though eighty-six years old, has written a refutation of this hypothesis in 55 pages 8vo.; published by Courcier.

We have been still more surprized by the appearance of a work intitled "De l'Impossibilité du Système Astronomique de Copernic et de Newton, par I. S. Mercier, Membre de l'Institut National de France;" chez Dentu, 1806, 318 pages 8vo. An academician celebrated for interesting works, for affecting dramas, condescends to collect the objections of the ignorant, and the difficulties of those who are ignorant of astronomy. It would have taken him less time to make himself acquainted with the science.

The Astronomical and Geographical Journal published in German by Messrs. Bertuch and Reichard, continued to appear in 1804, for the seventh year. It contains figures, maps, and portraits. This Journal, as well as that of M. Zach, which we have frequently noticed, is necessary for those who wish to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the progress of astronomy. The same is the case with the Ephemerides of M. Bode; but the German language is too little cultivated in France. This neglect might, however, be compensated by a Journal, if it were compiled with as much care as the *Bibliothèque Britannique* at Geneva.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a biographical account of the late Mr. Ansley, inserted in the Monthly Magazine for September, 1805, it is mentioned, (page 196,) that the Poem of the New Bath Guide was in a great measure built upon Smollet's novel of Humphry Clinker.

This is certainly a mistake; as may be easily proved by a reference to the first editions of those works, or to the Month-

ly or the Critical Review; which will shew that the New Bath Guide was first published in 1766, and the novel of Humphry Clinker no less than five years later, viz., in 1771.

Your known candour and love of justice will doubtless induce you, Sir, to take an early opportunity of rectifying a misstatement so injurious to the reputation of the late author of the New Bath Guide, the originality of which celebrated poem certainly constitutes one of its principal merits.

Z.

August 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent H. M. is undoubtedly wrong in his derivation of the word *chandler* from the German *handler*. There can be no doubt of its being derived from the French. Minshew gives the French word *chandelier*, a maker or seller of candles, as the origin of the English word *chandler*, which has exactly the same meaning. Hence we have divided the candle-makers into the two distinct kinds of wax-chandlers and tallow-chandlers, according to the materials which they use in their respective trades.

I suspect that the word *chandler*, when applied to other traders besides the makers of candles, has a different origin, viz., that it is derived from the French verb *enchalander*, which signifies to seek for customers (*chalands*,) in any particular employment. Thus, a corn-chandler (or corn-chalander,) is a man who sets up as a dealer in corn, or who seeks for custom in the sale of that article.

It is possible, indeed, that *chandler*, having been established in its meaning of a dealer in candles, may corruptly have been extended to other dealers, and considered by those ignorant of its derivation as expressive generally of a dealer; and thus, by an adjunct expressive of the particular commodity he deals in, it may have been thought capable of designating any trader whatever.

I am, Sir, &c. T. G. A.  
Stamford, Sept. 3, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense."

SIR,

IT is certain that the motto of the Order of the Garter has been very much subjected to mistranslation, and I beg to take advantage of the extensive circulation

tion



tion of your Magazine in endeavouring to rectify the error.

*Honi soit qui mal y pense* is generally rendered by "Evil be to him that evil thinks." This translation, or rather misapplication of a phrase in one language to a quite different one in another, seems to have been originally adopted by ignorance or negligence, and since continued by mere rote. In the first place, the very nature of the denunciation is totally changed. *Honi* is the participle of the obsolete verb *honir*, "to hiss:" the malediction therefore does not pronounce injury, but disgrace; *honi soit* being merely "let him be hissed."

But the most material misapprehension in this rendering is, that it expresses a mere general proposition: "evil be to him that evil thinks." This is in a curious spirit of unacquaintance with all that constitutes the very essence of things of this nature. For as armorial bearings were originally emblematical, so the mottoes to them were in general no less typical and allusive; and those of orders of knighthood were mostly so in a double sense. Thus, to take a few instances: The motto to the Order of the Thistle, *Nemo me impune lacesset*, refers both to the thistle (which is its badge), and to the high spirit of the knight. In the Order of St. Patrick, the *Quis separabit?* encircling what seems not much unlike three leaves of shamrock joined on one stalk, may refer both to this circumstance, and to the union among the members of the order. The motto of the Order of the Bath, *Tria juncta in uno*, besides the three imperial crowns in the badge (*quare*, symbolical of the three Kingdoms?), may possibly have a distant allusion to the Trinity. So likewise in Buonaparte's new-fangled Order (as he calls it) of the Iron Crown, the motto (*Dieu me la donne: gare qui la touche!*) not only is the very words which he spoke when he put the iron crown upon his head, but may refer as well to the insignia of each member. Lastly (for I am not very profound in heraldic lore), there is the beautiful instance of the Turkish Order of the Crescent; the badge of which is the lunar crescent, with the motto (referring both to that and to the Ottoman empire) "*Donec totum impleat orbem.*"

Now to return to the motto of the Garter. The *y* most clearly and irresistibly opposes any general application of it, and this

would be seen at once by a boy at school. What was the main sense in which this particle was used by king Edward, I cannot decide: for it seems to be a disputed point, whether the sentence was applied by him (according to the common notion) to the incident of his presenting to the Countess of Salisbury her garter when she had dropped it; or whether he instituted the order for the purpose of decorating his chief captains in the war with France, and made the motto allusive to his claim on the throne of that kingdom: but I do not presume to offer any opinion on the subject. The *y* however means something, and (from what I have advanced in the preceding paragraph) most likely has a double allusion; its principal one must be to one of the disputed points just mentioned, and its secondary one may be to the Order itself. The witty but detestable Duke of Orleans (*Egalité*),—who, as a Frenchman, certainly understood the sentence—seems to have considered neither the *honi* as a denunciation of injury, nor the *y* as by any means superfluous or unmeaning, when over the entrance of his stables he caused to be inscribed *Honi soit qui mal y pense*;\* meaning that any groom of his who should *there* do his business improperly, ought to be *made ashamed* of himself.

With a due attention then to correctness in both the particulars which I have specified, the translation of the motto might run nearly as follows: "Shame to him who thinks ill of it." The idea of these last two words, however, might certainly be better expressed, but it must be expressed somehow. Σ.\*

\* I beg to be allowed, according to my custom, to tack to this letter some additions to my pronunciatory index to the vowels, in your Number of the first of February last. These are as follow:—Page 10, in the vacant space of column VII. on the line numbered 28, insert the mark "¶," referring to a note in these words: "The Latin word *buic*."—Page 15, line 10 from bottom of the first column, after "*enow*" add "and *cuckow*."—There is also an anomaly arising from evident corruptness of pronunciation, and which would require a separate and additional line among the triphthongs; namely, "*leezward*," to be classed in column XII. of the Table.—Page 16, Abstract I., in the line denoted by "i," add "ui;" and in the line denoted by "ü," add "[eew]:" and Abstract II., in the line denoted by "ui," add "i;" and make an additional line to be denoted by "[eew]," opposite to which place "ü."

\* *Panser*, to dress horses.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*An ACCOUNT of the present STATE of GHEENT, from the recent TRAVELS of CAMUS.*

**I**N passing from Antwerp to Ghent, that is, to enter into the country properly called Flanders, we must cross the Scheldt. The tide does not permit this every hour of the day; and the winds do not allow it every day indiscriminately. If they are contrary, one must go up as far as Malines, or even to Brussels, to avoid the passage. On the other side of the Scheldt we first come near the place called the Head of Flanders, to a small village, and, at the distance of four leagues further, to a town, the name of which is St. Nicolas. From hence to Ghent is about eight leagues: the distance over the sand makes but two; the remainder of the road is a magnificent causeway, often through an avenue of trees. On each side there is an almost continued range of neat dwellings, built of bricks, and ornamented with gardens and hedges cut in a most pleasing taste. At St. Nicolas, which, as I have said, is only a town, the beds and furniture in the meanest inns are mahogany.

Agriculture is in a fine and flourishing state through all the Low Countries, but particularly in Flanders; and the department of the Scheldt, in which Ghent is the principal place, is the domain in which it appears to dwell and smile with the greatest delight. The population of this department is also immense. It is reckoned indeed but thin in a space of about thirty-three square leagues, formerly called Dutch Flanders, because they reckon only a thousand and fifty-five inhabitants to a square league; but in the rest of the department, in a space of a hundred and forty-eight square leagues, each league has three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six inhabitants. This is not a country where they work with particular neatness; nor do they best understand the alternate change of seeds. The earth does not choose to nourish many crops with divers juices in the course of one and the same year.

Nothing can be compared with the ability and perseverance of the farmers, but the industry and activity in the towns, particularly of Ghent. A family composed of thirteen persons, brothers, sisters, and brothers-in-law, form a tan-yard, a paternal establishment, the source of all the fortune of the house, where a hun-

dred thousand skins fill, at the same time, pits ranged in a neat order, firmly lined, and separated from each other by paths paved with marble. This falls principally to the lot of the youngest brothers. They have been labourers in the tannery before they conduct it as heads. They then amuse themselves with essays to tan with all manner of barks, with common cinnamon. Womens' gloves are made of goat-skin tanned after this manner.—These gloves, which sell at eighteen francs a pair, are greatly impregnated with the scent of the cinnamon. In this establishment are prepared the legs of elastic boots, from horses' hides, which, after stretching sufficiently to receive the heel and instep of the foot, contract themselves, and fit the leg like the finest stockings. The preparation consists in bringing back, or, if one may say so, heaping, the fibres one on another in such a manner, that a square piece of leather shall, partly, enlarge itself so as to cover the calf, and become very straight, but thicker, where it covers the lower part of the leg. As the foot enters, the thickness of the leg of the boot decreases, but recovers itself when on the leg.

Other brothers either direct the works of a cotton-manufactory, for which the Carthusian convent is too little, or superintend the labours of the Bridewell. Every where there are buildings necessary for all kinds of labour, workhouses, and magazines in a good condition: the accessory buildings are agreeable, the saloons ornamented, and the gardens delightful. Here is the happy family of the Bawens, which has a colony at Passy, near Paris. It has multiplied and perfected the mull-jennys, or machines for spinning cotton. It has, at the same time, set up machines for spinning of flax, an operation more difficult when applied to flax than cotton, because the cotton runs, so to speak, of itself, on cylinders, on which it is carded into tubes, where they collect the first dressings of the thread; whereas it is necessary to draw the flax, and even to sleep it.

I have to describe many other manufactories established at Ghent: but I hasten to speak of the house of confinement, or the Bridewell, the labours of which are under the direction of the Messrs. Bawens; and I recollect that I promised to compare it with that of Vilvord. Let not the name of a prison, or bridewell, frighten any one. There are few houses which so well deserve the

name



name of a house of beneficence, on account of the advantages which the unhappy persons collected there derive from it. The Bridewells of Vilvord and of Ghent have been built about forty years, under the former government of the Low Countries, at the expence of the provinces, when they cleared them of vagabonds, and of convicts condemned for their crimes. Both stand on the borders of a canal, near water, so necessary for establishments of this kind. The house at Vilvord is in a very low situation, surrounded with water, and often enveloped in fogs.

Howard has given an account of these establishments in his "State of Prisons." He has furnished a plan of the house at Ghent, which he prefers to that of Vilvord. He particularly praises the obligation to work introduced into each house; and he laments the difference which he discovered on his second journey, from the cessation of labour, after the too rash orders of the Emperor Joseph II.

The buildings are large: that of Vilvord can contain two thousand: that of Ghent can receive nine hundred. They are not built on the same plan. At Vilvord are two great square courts, surrounded with buildings, from which they command a view all over the courts, one designed for men, the other for women. A separate ward is reserved for invalid paupers. At Ghent the entrance is into an octagonal court. No prisoner has a sight of this court, nor is allowed the use of it. It is a kind of area, which leads to the main buildings, raised on each side of the octagon, or, to speak more correctly, on five of its faces, for the other three are not yet built on: each of these five piles of building has its own court, surrounded with edifices appropriate to it.

Each house is well aired, well whitened, and kept clean. Both are furnished with large rooms for work, kitchens, spacious rooms to eat in, cells for the prisoners to sleep in, and infirmaries for the sick. At Ghent, moreover, there are shops for joiners, a carpenter's yard, and forges. At Ghent the prisoners sleep separately; each cell has a cloaths-press dug out of the wall. The light and air enter through an hole about five inches made in the door of the cell. This hole is secured by bars, and is shut by means of a board, which, when the wicket is open, forms a table. The door and the hole communicate with a wide

gallery, the windows of which are free and open. At Vilvord the prisoners lie two in a cell, which has a high window, that opens directly into the court. The cells allotted to two girls are separated by a wide gallery open at each end: and during the time which the prisoners pass in the workshops, they open the doors and windows of all the cells, that the air may be completely renewed. Let me be excused repeating it, that the walls of both these places are of a brighter white than those of the best hotels in Paris.

As to their actual destination, the houses of Vilvord and of Ghent receive the criminals sentenced to imprisonment from nine united departments, and some neighbouring districts. They send, besides, to Vilvord, the indigent invalids of the town of Brussels; but they are under a particular management, as in an asylum open to the unfortunate, and not as in a prison. They have no communication with the prisoners. They are permitted to go in and out at any hour of the day. The apartment for the men is separated from that for the women. They are fed and clothed at the expence of the Government. On the 8th of Vendemiaire of the 11th year, there were at Vilvord about three hundred invalid paupers. I shall speak no more of this distinct apartment, but shall confine myself for the future to that of the prisoners.

On the 8th of Vendemiaire there were at Vilvord eight hundred. On the 20th of the same month the prisoners at Ghent amounted to about seven hundred. The buildings at Ghent are larger, and more divided. Not the sexes only are separated, but they divide the prisoners into different classes, according to the cause and duration of their confinement.

In both houses the labour and maintenance are farmed; that is to say, some one person, or a company, (the Bawens at Ghent,) engage for the privilege of putting the prisoners to work, and of having the profit of their labour, on condition of maintaining them, and of paying them suitable wages.

The diet of a prisoner who does not work, is a soup made of roots, bread and water. The daily expence for a prisoner in this state, at Ghent, is 41 centimes. But they are obliged to work when they are able. The punishment for refusal is the dungeon: the recompence for work is a greater supply of food, and wages, part of which is reserved till the discharge of the prisoner from the house. The food

is taken in the eating-room, from whence they go into the courts to take the air, and refresh themselves.

At first they executed, at Vilvord, curious pieces of dymity, and other woven articles. These goods, it must be acknowledged, were not adapted to the workmen employed, nor suited for a quick sale. They confine themselves, at present, to coarse cloths, and linen; and yet they are sometimes overstocked with this kind of merchandize.

At Ghent nothing curious is fabricated; but they perform all sorts of work in iron, in wood, in spinning by machines, and in weaving with a flying shuttle. Here it was that Messrs. Bawens made the first attempts to spin flax with a machine.

Every workshop, every room of labour, is under the care of two inspectors; one of work, the other of police. The labourers are ranged in two or three rows. Silence and order pervade the whole. The general police is entrusted to a chief, who is called the Commandant, and has soldiers with him. They who keep guard at Vilvord are drawn from the battalions stationed at Brussels. The men who supply these battalions are changed, as they are in other military posts, after a certain number of days. At Ghent the guard is fixed, composed of forty-one men, to whom it is seldom permitted to go into the town. I cannot give a more precise idea of the strict and exact police of this house, than by appealing to the security with which they trust to the convicts iron and wood, and all kinds of tools. I have seen more than thirty smiths in one shop, working the iron with as much liberty as they would have done in the shop of a master. I cannot give a more favourable idea of the manner in which they are treated in this house, than by relating a fact which happened a few days before I visited it. Two prisoners made their escape. On the second day after their flight, one of them returned to ask forgiveness. He was restored to his cell, and to his place at work.

This part of my journey was printed off, when I received from Ghent a description of the House of Confinement, more particular and more interesting than that which was given by Howard. It is intitled "A Memoir on the Means of Reforming Beggars and Malefactors, and of rendering them Useful to the State; proposed to the Assembly of Deputies of Viscount Vilain XIV., and presented to

the Corporations and Administrations of the States of Flanders, in the year 1775." Ghent, Goefin, 1 vol. 4to. It contains plans of the ground-plot and elevation of the house; its rules; specimens of its account-books, stating the number and names of the prisoners, their work, the objects on which they are employed, the receipts and disbursements. It is one of the finest monuments of beneficence and philanthropy.

Vilvord, if the house at Ghent did not exist, would be a model for houses of confinement. The house at Ghent exceeds all that I have ever read of or seen.

The result of these two establishments, considered with respect to the advantages which society derives from them, is,—

1. That the houses of Ghent and Vilvord furnish to commerce two great manufactories, peopled with about fifteen hundred workmen, who are in continual activity.—2. That every year, allowing five years for the common period of confinement, a hundred persons leave these houses, who entered into them without having the power of gaining a livelihood by lawful means, or who had lost those means by idleness, beggary, and vice. They return to society formed to labour, with an ability to support existence by honest and virtuous earnings, perfected in the arts which they had begun to practise, and deriving from the savings which had been made for them, resources for the first purchase of materials and tools. Happy country! where to punish is to benefit; where correction consists only in the application of the means by which a man is rendered useful to himself and others.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

MUCH as the public may be gratified by the late very curious edition of the Letters of Junius, yet I may perhaps be excused for offering a few remarks on the arguments by which Mr. Almon endeavours to prove that they are the productions of Boyd; and for hazarding, in my turn, a conjecture, which, though it is liable to uncertainty, may perhaps appear to be probable.

Amidst the variety of curious matter introduced by Mr. Almon, it cannot be expected that I should notice every trifling remark or circumstance: I shall merely examine a few of the most striking arguments which appear in favour of his opinion, and shall leave the more minute part of his evidence to be answered by



by a more acute or industrious correspondent.

The first fact adduced by Mr. Almon is the similarity of the hand-writing of Boyd to that of Junius; but surely the very casual observation of the manuscript which Mr. Almon had it in his power to make, was not sufficient to enable him to decide the point with sufficient accuracy. It appears that Boyd had been accustomed to disguise his hand; and Mr. A. must have had therefore the singular felicity to discover in the outlines of a disguised writing the same characteristic marks which distinguished the genuine manuscript of Boyd. It is of no importance to say, that the acknowledged writing of Boyd which was seen by Mr. Almon, may have been likewise disguised, since it is utterly improbable that Boyd should disguise his writing to facilitate deceit; and yet that he should allow this disguised hand to be seen by Mr. Almon,—that he should use a mask for the purpose of concealment, and yet wear it in the company of his friends.

The change of colour in Boyd's countenance upon the question of Mr. Almon, may be sufficiently accounted for from surprise, or modesty, without supposing it to have arisen from his confusion at the discovery. Any man taxed with the writing of a paper, would behave in the same manner, though the accusation might be totally groundless. Although Boyd, perhaps, after cool deliberation, might have had no objection to be considered as Junius, yet the first disclosure of such a suspicion might naturally confound him. So much likewise depends upon the manner of hinting such a conjecture, that it would be totally impossible to draw any inference from the behaviour of Boyd, whatever it may have been, unless we knew the exact words in which Mr. Almon addressed him.

The political attachment of Boyd to Lord Shelburne's party is of little consequence to the argument, since the same reasoning might equally apply to all the followers of that party. The effect of the application to Mr. Grattan seems likewise to contradict many of Mr. Almon's inferences; and it has not yet been explained, even allowing to Boyd an extraordinary attachment to the Shelburne party, what motive of zeal or ambition could excite him to an attack so bold and virulent, which nothing but personal resentment could excite, nor personal injury excuse.

With regard to the similarity of the

writings of Boyd to that of Junius, they appear to me to possess all the singularities of that writer, without any of his beauties. Junius is arch, witty, and malignant: his style, though often incorrect, and sometimes feeble, is always smooth, elegant, and pointed. His wit is that of the courtier and the gentleman: it has all the sharpness of satire, without any of its coarseness; and directs the smile or the indignation of its reader, without exciting his hatred or disgust against its author. We sometimes wonder at his boldness, and are sometimes surprised by the weakness of his arguments; but we always respect him as one whose wit and talents might excuse greater improprieties, and do honour to a better cause.

But the writings of Boyd are remarkable for stiffness of diction, and severity of sentiment, except in those passages which are copied from Junius: there is nothing playful, nothing poignant. He appears as a plain country-gentleman, whose vanity had incited him to imitate the manners and diction of a courtier. What he quotes from his master is totally disfigured. Out of the many plagiarisms from Junius, there is not one which does not disgrace the original by some awkward transposition of the words, or some superfluous amplification of the thought. In those passages where he has trusted to his own powers, his reasoning is without grace, and his wit without delicacy. It is impossible to suppose that Junius could disguise himself in such a manner, or that his powers could have declined with so much rapidity. If we allow Boyd not to be Junius, every difficulty will be explained. We shall then perceive that he proposed that writer for his model, without being able to attain his elegance of style, or his perspicuity of thought.

There is one circumstance mentioned by Mr. Almon, which may give room for some suspicion that Boyd sometimes assumed the character of Junius, or at least of the friend of Junius. He informed his wife that Junius was the writer of the Epistle to Sir William Chambers. This assertion Mr. Almon has asserted to be false; and it must therefore be allowed that Boyd wished to assume an honour to which he had no claim, or that he knew nothing of the matter. With regard to the assertion, that a clergyman now alive is the writer of the Epistle to Sir William Chambers, I am inclined to believe that Mr. Almon was mistaken or deceived. It is extremely probable that he

he knew nothing of the author, and that the clergyman he mentions was only entrusted with the MS. of his friend. However this may be, I know that Mr. Mason frequently alluded to several expressions in the heroic Epistle before its appearance, and that after his death the rude draught was found among his papers. Should his posthumous works be published, an event which is only retarded through considerations of delicacy, some further light may perhaps be thrown upon the subject. Mr. Phillips would perform an acceptable service to the public by printing a *fac-simile* of the MS. in his possession, in the Monthly Magazine.

If Mr. Almon's arguments, however, have failed to convince me of the justice of his own opinion, they have presented a suggestion to my mind, which, although it may be liable to the fate of other conjectures upon the same subject, is at least sanctioned by probability. Mr. Almon, in the course of his reasoning on the subject, mentions the supposition that the Marquis of Lansdowne was Junius; and, although he pays little credit to the conjecture, he relates many circumstances which support it. The same reasoning which induced Mr. Almon to suppose that Boyd was excited by party-spirit to attack the Ministry, will apply much more strongly to the Earl of Shelburne. He was incited not only by political views, but by private resentment. When questioned upon the subject, he was always cautious in his answers; but said that he thought the real author had not yet been mentioned. His fortune, and his intimacy with the great, enabled him to know the private characters and intrigues of the most celebrated characters of the age. His legal knowledge may be easily supposed to have been as extensive as that of Junius; and, what is more important than all, his station rendered it unnecessary for him to court fame or fortune by a disclosure of his name. It is impossible to assign any reason why Boyd, if he was Junius, in the midst of distress and poverty, should have preserved a secret, the disclosure of which would have elevated him to fame and affluence; but if we ascribe the Letters of Junius to the Marquis of Lansdowne, every difficulty vanishes: we may read that *his rank and fortune placed him above a common bribe* without wonder or distrust: his acrimony, his pride, his knowledge, and his boldness, are accounted for: and we may consider his concealment without astonishment.

Any of your Correspondents who differ from me, may perhaps oblige the world by their opinions; and however my conclusions may oppose those of Mr. Almon, my respect for his memory compels me to pay a just tribute to his variety of remark, his unremitting industry, and his reverence for truth. With that candour which ought always to distinguish the man who supports only a probable opinion, he relates whatever may oppose his conjectures, as well as what may favour them; and I am sure that if he had yet been living, he would not have been displeased to read the present observations. I am, &c. B. B.

Cambridge, June 7, 1806.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the SETTLEMENT of the ANGLO-SAXONS in BRITAIN. From the DANISH of SUHM.\*

IN 477, Ella, a native of Saxony, no doubt the first chief of that people in Britain, came there with his three sons, Cymen, Pleting, and Cissa, in three ships, and landed at a place afterwards called *Cymenes-ear*, a name that now is lost, but it was certainly in the neighbourhood of Vettering, in Suffex. Here he killed a great number of the Britons, and compelled the rest of them to fly to the great forest *Andredes-Leog*, which lies partly in Kent, partly in Suffex, in the latter of which counties Ella began to establish himself; yet he did not assume the name of king during the life-time of Hengst. What procured him this victory was, that the Britons fought in a promiscuous crowd, without order and concert; his Saxons,† on the contrary, in a close body, and in good order. Whether this Ella was a chief of the Saxons to the north, or of those to the south of the Elbe, I shall

\* The Settlement of the Anglo Saxons in Britain, inserted in the Monthly Magazine for May, 1806, was extracted and translated from Suhm's History of Denmark, (*Danmarks Historie, ved P. F. Suhm,*) vol. 1, p. 245-249, and 297-299. What was inserted in the Number for September, was taken from the same author and vol., p. 299-302.

† It has been observed already, that the name of Saxons is derived from *sax* a kind of swords used by these people. I shall here add, that *sax* is still a word in the Danish language, signifying a pair of scissors, which at once confirms the above etymology of the word Saxons, and also proves the great intercourse and connexion that has of old subsisted between the Danes and the Saxons. This and the



shall not venture to determine, though I rather incline to believe the latter, because none of the ancient historians deduce his pedigree from Odin. Some years before this time (A. D. 471,) the Saxons are said, from Britain, to have ravaged the Irish coasts, and to have carried off their first booty from thence. In the year 481 Vortigern lost his life: his name is curried by the ancient English, especially by the British historians, who relate that he was burnt to death by the Roman Aurelius Ambrosius, in Cambria or Cornwall, in the city of *Diu-Gurtigirn*, which he had himself founded, and called after his own name; after which Aurelius was advanced to the throne, who is also called by quite a different name, *Uther Pendragon*.\* There were however in other parts of Britain many petty kings besides him, as may be seen in Gildas. Aurelius first applied himself to restoring somewhat of order and good condition in his country; then, with some other British kings, he took the field against Ella, with whom a battle was fought at *Mearcredes Burnanfedde*. After a great slaughter on both sides, Ella was driven off the field; on which he sent to his native country for fresh troops.

Aurelius now turned his forces against the Angles, who had settled in Northumberland, whom he thought the more dangerous for their bordering upon the countries of the Picts and Scots, who were often visited by the Danes and Norwegians, by which they might easily obtain assistance from those warlike people. During the war Hengst died, (A. D. 488,) who had first conducted the Jutes and Angles into Britain, and who had conquered Kent, where the succeeding kings descended from him for more than three hundred years. Orrich, or Esca, his son, who was then in Northumberland, on receiving intelligence of the death of his father, repaired to Kent; and no military exploits having been recorded either of him or of his son and grandson, it seems that they were contented with

the country they possessed, and with the precedence which was conceded them by the other English and Saxon princes in Britain, because they descended from the first conqueror.

The departure of Orrich from Northumberland turned the balance of power in favour of Aurelius, who besieged Oëta, the son, and Elissa, or Eofa, the brother, of Hors, in York, where he compelled them to surrender. Oëta came out of the city, having a chain in his hand, and sand strewed on his head. "My Gods are vanquished, (he said,) and thy God is victorious. If thou wilt not shew mercy, tie me with this chain." But Aurelius, after the advice of Bishop Eldad, granted them pardon, and placed them on the frontiers of Scotland, to defend the country against the incursions of the Picts and Scots, (A. D. 489.) He formed an alliance with them, and bestowed on Oëta the title of duke, which his successors bore for a long time, until Ida again assumed the title of king. After this Aurelius caused the churches that had been burnt and destroyed in Northumberland to be rebuilt, and put every thing there in the best possible condition.

But while he was thus victorious in the North, Ella gathered strength in the South. Having received considerable reinforcements from Saxony, he laid siege to *Andredescester*, a fortified place near the sea, which is now called Pemsey, in Sussex. The siege was protracted for some time by the Britons continually harassing him with their light-troops, who were archers, and quickly retreated whenever he pursued them. To obviate this, he contrived to divide his army into two bodies, with one of which he made head against the Britons, while with the other he attacked the city, which at length he took, and turned into a heap of stones, having put all the inhabitants, not one excepted, to the sword, and thereby confirmed the assertion of Salvianus, an author from those times, that the Saxons were extremely cruel, whereas he much commends them for chastity; which account highly agrees with what St. Bonifacius relates of them in a later period, namely, in the 8th century. By this conquest Ella laid the foundation of the kingdom of Sussex, and from that time he assumed the appellation of king.

Hardly had Aurelius marched his forces towards the south, before Oëta and Eofa took up arms, and coming from the frontiers of Scotland as far as York, laid

the foregoing notes, except two, (one, p. 309, concerning the use of Saxons for English; the other, p. 311, concerning *kól* as the name of ships,) are by the Translator.

\* The Chronology, the events of the times, and the contradictory accounts of the historians, can no other way be reconciled, than by assuming that Uther and Aurelius have been one person, though Galfrid makes them two brothers. This allowed, I should conjecture that Uther was his British, Aurelius Ambrosius his Roman, and Pendragon his surname.

laid everything waste with fire and sword. At York an engagement took place between them and Aurelius, in which the Angles were victorious, and pursued the Britons to Mount *Damen*\*, where they enclosed them; but in the night the Britons made an unexpected sally, killed some thousands of the Angles, and took Octa and Eofa prisoners, whom afterwards Aurelius detained in captivity for some time. After this victory he took Alclud, now Dun-Briton,† put every thing there in good condition, and made war on the Scottish tribes, some of whom he subdued. But the Angles and Saxons were like the Hydra of Hercules: no sooner was one party overcome, than another arose. For shortly after this, (A.D. 495,) Cerdic, a Saxon, and his son Cynric, came from Ditmarsh, as it seems, with five ships, and landing at *Cerdis-car*, now Calshot, in Hampshire, they fought, on the very same day, with the Britons on the shore close to their ships. Night put an end to the engagement, when the Britons retreated, and these new guests gradually spread themselves along the coast, and afterwards established the kingdom of Wessex. Cerdic is said already to have distinguished himself at home as a great warrior, and, encouraged by his success and experience in war, to have resolved, after the example of his compatriots, to seek his fortune in Britain. About this time the Angles established a new kingdom in Lindsey, which was founded by a certain Cretta, who descended from Vegdeg,‡ from whom Hengist was also descended. Pascentius, the son of Vortigern, who had taken refuge among the ancient Angles, and was probably the son of Rowen, came to Britain about the same time with a strong army, but was routed, and fled into Ireland, where he obtained assistance from one of the petty kings of that island, whose name was Gilloman. They

\* This mountain, probably, has also been called *Aluns Badonicus*, as well as another in Somersetshire, which is known by that name, where Arthur, the son of Aurelius, in the year 520, gained an important victory; for Gildas, an author of those times, mentions a battle at *Aluns Badonicus* 44 years after the arrival of the Angles; and after him Beda speaks of it.

† It is also called Dunbarton, and lies in Lenox, in Scotland; whence it may be seen how far the territory of the Britons still at those times extended into Scotland.

‡ Son of Hagleik, or the Saxon Odin.—*Translator.*

both crossed the sea to Cambria, where they were defeated in a battle, and slain by Aurelius.

At the close of the 5th century fifty-one years were elapsed after the Saxons had arrived in Britain with an intention of establishing themselves there, and their affairs stood thus.—The Jutes had a little but well-founded kingdom in Kent. The Angles had another in Lindsey; and of their race were also the governing Dukes of Northumberland, whose dominion was still on a weak footing. The Saxons to the north of the Elbe had fixed themselves in Wessex, and those to the south of that river had established a kingdom in Suffex, where Ella, in the next century, shews himself as the most powerful of those foreign rulers in Britain. But the kingdom of Suffex is also the only one that can, with any degree of reason, be ascribed to the southern Saxons.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE just celebrity of your Miscellany as a vehicle of public information induces me to request your early insertion of this, as it would be particularly pleasing to me to obtain the information I desire prior to the ensuing seed-season for wheat.

Though the drilling system of husbandry appears to be gaining ground daily, a satisfactory implement for depositing the corn in the rows is (in this neighbourhood at least,) still a desideratum. Mr. Cooke's machine, though in many respects a valuable instrument, is yet subject to great objections, amongst which the following are most notorious.—1. It will not drill regularly over uneven ground, shedding the seed very rapidly on any sudden ascent, and sowing none where the declivity is unexpected; so that in drilling across ridges, for instance, the ascending half of the ridge will be sowed too thick, the descending not at all.—2. In putting the horse that draws the machine back a few steps, which is often necessary from the awkwardness of the machine itself, in turning short round it is very liable to throw the corn out of the open seed-box in very considerable quantities by the retrograde motion of the cups.—3. This machine sows no corn till the cylinder has made half a revolution, equal to about a yard in length of row, by which means the work has a very irregular termination, and there is often a necessity of filling up the vacant spaces by hand.

Other



Other machines not subject to the above objections are equally deficient in other respects; as those which strickle the corn from a revolving cylinder, by means of brushes, are quite incapable of sowing corn prepared with lime or otherwise; for if the seed be not perfectly dry and clean, the brushes are very soon torn in pieces.

It would be conferring an obligation on myself as an individual, and doubtless there are many others in my situation who would be equally glad with me, if any of your numerous agricultural readers would inform me whether there be any machine to which the foregoing objections will not apply, and where it is to be procured.

May I likewise ask if any threshing-machine is made, and by whom, that is not subject to derangement by small stones, which are inevitably taken up with barley or oats, as I was once present when a machine was nearly destroyed by a stone not weighing half an ounce.

I would also ask, what would be the expence of the finest machine that will thresh clean, and so fast, as to have a decided superiority over the flail?

I am, Sir, &c., J. P.  
*Gloucestershire, August 22, 1806.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR  
through the UNITED STATES of AME-  
RICA.—NO. X.

HAVING carried your readers to the confluence of those beautiful rivers which form the celebrated Ohio, and described Pittsburgh,\* permit me, before I cross the Alleghany, and enter on the country so late an Indian wilderness, to state such statistical facts as could not properly be introduced into the history of my journey. I am the more induced thereto by an opinion that the importance of this country is not sufficiently understood in yours, by the aspect the two nations present each other, and by a firm belief, that, should the present Administration of Great Britain pursue to-

\* In stating the manufactories of Pittsburgh, I did not mention the articles which are made in all the towns in the United States, such as hats, saddlery, shoes and boots, &c., &c.; but I ought to have noticed the copper-smiths and cabinet-makers, as the demand for their labour, particularly copper stills, to carry down the Ohio, is very great, and rapidly increasing. There are also three newspapers published in Pittsburgh.

wards the United States the same conduct as was practised by the last, this nation will take such steps as will be severely rued in yours. Believe me, and I wish sincerely your politicians to believe me, that the sense of this nation is against you, more especially since the aggression and murder of Pierce at New-York by one of your commanders. It is true we deprecate war, for we know, if it will not actually render us miserable, it will retard the progress of our national happiness; but sooner than permit our free citizens to be murdered and impressed, their property plundered, and our national character dishonoured, we will in the first instance cease to deal with you, next let loose our privateers, and enter into the unprofitable, detestable, and impious contest, of "trying which nation can do the other the most harm."

The country on the western side of the Alleghany Mountains, known in the United States as the Western Country, affords the most lofty ideas of the rapidly increasing greatness of this Union. When George III. came to the throne of England, there were no settlements on this side the ridge, and soon afterwards a proclamation was issued by the King in Council, which prohibited settlements being made there. This prohibition I have always considered as one of the great producing causes of our glorious revolution. It concentrated our people. The ardent spirits who would have opened their way into the wilderness, were compelled to stay on the eastern coast; and those who would gladly have spent their lives in clearing the interior, were necessitated to employ their energies in defence of their freedom. This proclamation prevented their enjoyment of perhaps the most fertile country of the world, and thousands saw no means of settling their families in it, and participating in the gifts Nature had so plentifully blessed Western America with, except by enforcing the independence of the Union. Since that period the population of this immense country has increased beyond any calculation: it is, I think, at present represented by twenty-one members of Congress, chosen according to the regulations of the last census, which allows one representative for about 33,000 constituents.

The population of Kentucky is represented by five members in the House of Representatives of the United States; and should the next census be taken in the year 1810, and established on the

same basis of population with the last, there is every reason to believe that state will return twelve members.

Ohio, which at the last enumeration possessed but 42,179 inhabitants, it is not doubted will at that period have upwards of 200,000 citizens.

Nor are the symptoms of prosperity confined to the Western Country. Our fisheries are becoming every day more and more important. In June, 1804, out of 1526 vessels at that time fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland, 1023 belonged to citizens of the state of Massachusetts alone. In October of that year the little town of Portland, in the district of Maine, in that state, actually possessed 11 tons of shipping for every inhabitant it contained, exclusive of vessels building. These facts may enable you somewhat to judge of our offensive powers, should they be forced into action.

Our imports from Great Britain and her dependencies are very great, and yearly increasing. One vessel brought from England to New-York, and deposited in the post-office there, at one time in the year 1804, as many letters as produced to the post-office establishment of the United States upwards of 600 dollars. In that year the weight of the letters which passed through the post-office of the city of Washington was estimated at upwards of 800,000lbs. The increase of this establishment, and of course of the commerce and intercourse of our country, may be calculated by the following facts, that about 15 years back, when Mr. Pickering was post-master-general, the number of post-offices in the United States was but 156: there are at this hour 1577. Our mails were then not carried more than 2700 miles: now that benefit is extended upwards of 33,000 miles; and the actual products of the post-offices in either New-York or Philadelphia exceed the products of all the offices of the United States during Mr. Pickering's administration.

Uncursed hitherto with wars, our male population is calculated to exceed the female at the rate of 100 of the former to 96 of the latter.

There are upwards of 300 newspapers published in the United States; and it is supposed each paper averages 2000 readers. And can such a people be expected to submit to injustice? Will they not rather prefer open war to "war in disguise?" Detesting war as I do, yet I have no hesitation to say they ought.

Our national income daily increases and becomes less dependent on commerce; for as our population increases, so does the demand for the western lands of the United States. In the year ending the 30th of June, 1803, those sales produced only 124,000 dollars. In the year ending on the same day in 1804, they produced 176,200 dollars: and in the year which ended on the 30th of last June, the sales yielded 266,000 dollars.

Such, Sir, are the rapid advances to manhood making by the young giant of the West: cause him not, I pray you, to put on his armour; for his anger will be fierce, his wrath destructive.

The above facts are put together in a very desultory manner. If, however, the inferences I have adduced are attended to, they may lead a country I esteem, (for I was educated in her bosom,) which contains a father I reverence, and many friends that I love, to adopt towards this, the fairest seat of liberty and political happiness the world ever witnessed, a conduct, mild, conciliatory, and honest,—such as will secure her our affection, and thereby nearly a monopoly of our trade. Britain, by such conduct, would become a deposit of our wealth, and every increase of our population would increase her commercial and manufacturing importance, duplicate her resources, and consequently, on the surest basis, augment her power.

I remain, Sir, respectfully yours,

R. DINMORE.

*Alexandria, April 25, 1806.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

CHANCE has thrown into my way a Collection of Sonatas for the Piano-forte by Messrs. John and William Crotch, which I mention on account of their having prefixed to each movement the length of a pendulum proper to vibrate the quavers or crotchets of that movement, and referring for further information to some remarks on that subject in your Magazine for January, 1800. I acknowledge that at the first impression I readily conceived, and experiment has convinced me, that it may be applied with great utility to point out to performers the true time designed by the composer, if he would adopt the plan of placing at the head of each movement the length of the pendulum required to measure the duration of the quaver, crotchet, or bar. But I think the idea may be much



much farther extended, if any experienced musician would take the pains to ascertain by a pendulum the true measure of all the movements in the Messiah, in the mode and manner given in W. C.'s remarks, and print them in the size of a sheet-song, which would easily comprize the whole. Surely such a Table would not be expensive in preparing for the press; and its circulation would amply repay the labour and time of the compilation, and we should at least reduce to an unerring standard the time of every air as it is now performed by the most approved leaders. Should the experiment succeed, it might be extended to the other Oratorios of Handel, the Creation of Haydn, and other works of merit and magnitude; and I would plead for its universal adoption by future composers, by which means people secluded in the country, without the means of hearing musical performances, might approach nearer to the original design than is possible by the vague and most uncertain directions in present use.

With this observation I will conclude. The vibrations of a pendulum of tolerable length are so much better ascertained than those of a short one, that I would not use one of less than twelve inches; and if it then vibrates too slowly for a quaver, I would make it commensurate to the crotchet, the half-bar, or bar, as circumstances required. W. C.'s Table seems to be constructed with sufficient accuracy, and proves him well qualified, and may serve as a model for those I propose. If this hint should attract his notice, or that of any other experienced musician, my end is answered.

I remain, Sir, &c., G. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
IN Number 146, page 66, you mention, "An important fact with regard to the theory of electricity has recently been discovered by M. Bienvenu. By varying his experiments he has found, in contradiction to the received opinion, that glass and resin produce the same kind of electricity, and that the difference depends upon the rubbers."

That this is no new discovery, the following quotation from Cavallo's Complete Treatise on Electricity, vol. 1, p. 20, (Lond., 1795,) will clearly shew; and, if I mistake not, it is mentioned in some publication many years before.

"In the following Table (given p. 21,) may be seen what electricity will be ex-

cited in different bodies when rubbed with different substances. Smooth glass, for instance, will be found by this Table to acquire positive electricity when rubbed with any substance hitherto tried, except the back of a cat, (by which I mean the skin of a cat while on the animal alive.) Rough glass, viz., glass the polish of which has been destroyed by emery or otherwise, will be found to acquire the positive electricity when rubbed with dry oiled silk, sulphur, &c.; and the negative when rubbed with woollen-cloth, the hand, &c."

The following principle does not appear to be mentioned so generally as it should be, as a constant effect of electric excitation, which is, that when two substances are rubbed together, they both become electrified, one in the *plus* state, the other in the *minus*. For example, when smooth glass, as above mentioned, is rubbed with silk, the silk is excited at the same time, and so with other substances; the two bodies becoming in a contrary state,—one, according to the received hypothesis, giving off the fluid to the other.

*Quere.*—Do not the principal electric phenomena, or effects, depend on the different states of condensation and rarification of the fluid, more than on the additional quantity and deficiency only, as usually imagined. For an illustration of this supposition see Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, July 1803, p. 73.

I am, Sir, &c., ELECTROPHILUS.  
August 9, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the WRITINGS of HISTORIANS of all AGES and COUNTRIES, chiefly with a VIEW to the ACCURACY of their MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, and their KNOWLEDGE of the ART of WAR.

By GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

WAR is an universal, but a necessary evil: its ravages may be traced to the most distant periods of antiquity, when national enmities were aroused by state-policy, although patriotism was the ostensible call to battle. The enthusiastic multitude instinctively obeyed this summons, and force too often decided the claims of justice. Hence those never-fading honours which an admiring people pay to the memory of their departed heroes; hence those splendid testimonials of national achievements which dignify our annals: hence the glory attached to victory,—so brilliant in itself, so decisive in its operation, that it is hailed by a

grateful nation as the grandest effort of all human power.

In remote ages these triumphs were commemorated by magnificent pillars and public inscriptions: feasts and games were appointed, and sacred odes solemnized the meeting. When the art of writing enlightened the age, authentic records were enrolled in the archives of the senate, and preserved in private memorials. In short, many citizens, either zealous to immortalize their country, or stimulated with a laudable ardor to instruct posterity, began to compose, in the earliest ages, military histories of contemporary and past events.

Among the writers of antiquity, HOMER claims a foremost rank, not only as the prince of poets, but as a chaste delineator of the manners and customs of the Grecians, their geographical position, and their art of war.

Notwithstanding, however, HERODOTUS has been styled the father of history. To him we are indebted for even the slight knowledge we have of the origin of empire; and from him we have learnt the full representation of events, scarcely touched upon by his predecessors. His descriptions of the battles he represents are remarkable for their accuracy; and, although he was formerly reproached with a want of fidelity in his details, modern travellers have done ample justice to his veracity.

THUCYDIDES is remarkable for his Account of the famous Peloponnesian War, which lasted twenty-seven years. In many of his details he was either a partaker of the danger, or witness of the event; and the industry with which he collected materials for the remainder, removes all doubt of their authenticity. He visited the field of battle; consulted with the officers, and interrogated the men; so that no information was wanting to stamp correctness on his labours. The harangue employed by Pericles to excite the Athenians to war against the Lacedemonians, contains perhaps the most eloquent, as well as political, reasoning ever delivered on that important subject. It embraces every urgency of the state; it combats every opposing argument; and, finally, foretels, with masterly judgment, the good and ill successes attendant on his plan. This work is certainly a masterpiece of military talent, unfolding the internal policy of the Greeks, amid the operations of a long and stubborn contest.

XENOPHON, surnamed the *Attic Bee*, on

account of his sweetly-flowing style, published the History of Thucydides with an additional seven volumes. He is also the author of the *Cyropædia*, composed with all the spirit and elegance that marks the genius of Telemachus. It is a work so ingeniously contrived, that the author displays the united abilities of a good writer and an able general, by clothing instruction with the splendid garb of fiction, and calling into action all the general principles of a well-regulated war, through the entertaining medium of an embellished romance. The battle of Thynabrara, which is given in detail, explains all the military manœuvres practised in those days, and proves to us, that the necessity of an army of reserve was well known to the ancients. Every military man should study Xenophon, particularly in his famous Retreat of the Ten Thousand, when he will find it difficult to decide whether the glory of the retreat, or the merit of the narrator, is most deserving his unqualified admiration. From intent application to this memorable history, Lucullus became a great and self-taught warrior. It is characteristic to say,—the perspicuity and elegance of Herodotus,—the gravity and precision of Thucydides,—the chasteness and grace of Xenophon. The first attributes every thing to fate,—the second to talent and discretion,—the third to a perfect reliance on the Almighty.

POLYBIUS was by birth a Grecian, in which language he has written a History, which must command the applause of all who study the science of war, and take pleasure in comparing the modern with the ancient system. Polybius had penetrated the merits of the Roman legions in the field and on the parade; and descants upon the peculiar tactics of that warlike people, as well as on the science generally, with the enlightened information that might be expected to grace the works of the disciple of a Philæmen, or the tutor of a Scipio. He clearly and scientifically describes the campaigns of Hannibal and Scipio: delineates with fidelity the ultimate and decisive success attending the boldness of their enterprizes, the singularity of their operations, and the almost inconceivable extent and tissue of their plans. He particularizes instances of their judgment, skill, and presence of mind; their promptitude in discovering accidental advantages; their address in profiting by them; and the electrical effects of well-regulated discipline, by which, in the



the very heat of battle, they could change the whole position of their army, in obedience to the pressure or expediency of the moment. He tells us, that Hannibal was always acquainted with every movement of the enemy; that he borrowed the splendour of his military talents from the Roman school; that his campaign in Italy was the *ultimatum* of discipline in the troops, and ability in their General; that the Roman conquests were the result of vast projections, so dependent on each other, that victory was progressive, and almost infallible. In short, Polybius, as the historian of their great generals, discloses every stratagem essential to ultimate success. Unfortunately, time has destroyed a large portion of this valuable work,\* but the little that remains is a model for all historians.

SALLUST had an exquisite taste in drawing characters; and the events recorded by him are such as he was personally acquainted with. Martial styles him, *the first of Roman historians*; but that is certainly an exaggerated compliment. In his relation of the Wars of Jugurtha, he delineates a General constantly forming new devices, impenetrable in all his designs, and prepared for every emergency: his troops, however, though numerous, and so commanded, are invariably conquered by the superiority of Roman discipline. The consummate ability with which Metellus extricates his army, and pursues his march, when surrounded by Jugurtha, is the last proof left us of Roman skill and ingenuity in the field of action. Sallust enters fully into this recital, which he considers the masterpiece of military skill. In his character of Marius, he displays all that promptitude and activity with which the Roman Generals fought a speedy and happy termination of their several campaigns; it being the maxim of that Republic to recompence the event without adverting to its progress. Sallust's History of the Conspiracy of Catiline leads us to deplore the loss of his other works.

CÆSAR, in the intention merely of furnishing notes for an author, has, nevertheless, perfected a history, unequalled for its purity of style and diction. The maxim of this great warrior was, always to attack his enemy. The most pressing dangers never shook the firmness of his

mind, or deranged his facility in counteracting them. His resolutions were prompt; his measures bold and vigorous. He never lost an advantage, but often misled his enemy by deceiving his own army as to his intended plans. At times he allowed his troops those kinds of indulgence that attached them to him personally, and gratified their individual vanity by giving them splendid accoutrements; but he maintained discipline with an inflexible severity. He reconnoitred always before he advanced, and often surprised the enemy by forced-marches of incredible celerity. In the blockade of Vercingetorix, his embarkation for England, his passage over the Rhine, or his fording the river at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains,—every movement made by his army,—is in itself a volume of information to military men; but how greatly is our admiration increased when we behold him at Pharsalia, by an admirable manœuvre, preserve his flanks unbroken, though assailed by the impetuous pressure of an army much his superior in numbers.

HIRTIUS, a Roman Consul, and the friend of Cæsar, has given a diffuse, as well as an obscure account, of that great General's wars in Egypt and Africa. He dwells particularly on Cæsar's custom of never relaxing the exercise of his troops; to which advantage he ascribes the victory of Pharsalia.

TITUS LIVIUS was the most eloquent of the Roman historians; he was inspired with all the sublimity and grandeur of the objects before him, whence he draws an animated picture of those proud conquerors of the world. By some he is charged with superstition, but certainly without justice. The manners of the age he describes were full of omens and prognostications, necessary to be impressed on the mind of the reader, as such belief was the ground-work on which Roman policy founded some of its most important decisions. Cæsar, it is true, was not in himself credulous; but he took advantage of this prevailing weakness, and frequently invigorated his army with redoubled spirit, by yielding to the favourable interpretation of some portentous accident, and thus led them to decisive victory. From Titus Livius we understand that it was the maxim of Hamilcar, Hannibal, and Fabius, to regulate their manœuvres according to the force of their enemy, or the nature of the ground they occupied. In this system he represents them to have excelled; and they founded

\* Polybius wrote forty volumes on this subject, but the first five only remain extant, with detached pages of the following twelve.

founded such judgment on the information of persons resident on the scene of action. Fabius, to a surprising forecast, added great good sense; he formed his plans with judgment, and executed them with unshaken perseverance. By attending to the Roman history, we shall find that he was the only General ever known to follow up successive campaigns by invariably acting on the defensive; and to this may be attributed the want of that public panegyric his talents claimed, as it was the policy of the Senate always to attack the enemies of the republic. In the war sustained by the Romans against the army of Viriatus, we read with astonishment of a shepherd, who fed his flocks on the hills separating Spain and Portugal, metamorphosed into a General, capable of the most hardy enterprise; yet free from rashness. Of a foldier, always guarded for a retreat; dispersing or rallying his troops as if by magic; harassing his enemy in every direction, and at the same moment; impeding their march; cutting off their supplies; in short, displaying all the art of skirmishing with such peculiarity of vigour and effect, that the Romans, despairing of being able to conquer him, caused him to be assassinated. The history by Titus Livius is mostly founded on that of his predecessors, and particularly of Polybius. As he was not a military man, he seems merely to have consulted the elegance and gracefulness of his periods. He even forgets that military tactics had undergone a revolution, and most awkwardly confounds the practice of his own era with that of the Scipios.

STRABO was a Grecian author. Of all his writings none remains except his Geography. He had sailed from Armenia to the extremities of Tuscany, and from the Euxine Sea to the southernmost parts of Arabia; and was known to have written a most faithful and correct account of the different countries he had visited.

QUINTUS CURTIUS excelsimely in his descriptions of battles; his style is very imposing; but the merit of his work is destroyed by unpardonable errors in his dates and geographical descriptions. He is also accused of embellishing events with fiction. Yet all the biographers of Alexander represent him as a kind of supernatural hero; and even our own observations almost daily teach us, that the extraordinary vicissitudes of some men's lives have all the air of a romance. —*The subject will be resumed in our next Number.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REMARKS on the MORGANTE MAGGIORE of  
LUIGI PULCI.

THE fame of the knight of the lion had in the mean time reached the distressed city of Caradoro: the Paladins are met on their way by his ambassadors, who represent the tyrannical conduct of their oppressor Manfredonio, and the invincible fury of the unknown knight who had lately joined his banner, in terms calculated to excite the compassion and resentment of the Christian knights. Bent on the laudable enterprise of freeing the fair Meridiana from her terrible lover, they pursue their wanderings through a gloomy forest, which soon becomes fertile in adventures. Their whimsical meeting with Rinaldo's cousin Malagigi, (a personage famed in all the Italian romances for his skill in the art of magic,) his journey back to Montauban in a day on his enchanted palfrey, the description of the savage man who meets them on their way, and the fearful combat which ensues, all these we must beg leave to pass over, but will just notice the spirited conclusion of the last-mentioned adventure. The terrible savage had intrenched himself in his cavern, and closed the mouth with an enormous stone, which no strength but his own was capable of raising. But the bold Rinaldo, (probably remembering that Alexander cut the Gordian knot which he could not untie,) with a most powerful stroke of his charmed sword Frusberta, not only cleaved the rock in two,

So that the cavern's hollow vaults resounded,  
And heav'n and earth re-echoed with the  
noise,

Loud as the cannon's dreadful roar, rebounded,  
From hill to hill, or thunder's louder  
voice:

Ten thousand fragments all around were driven,

And the bright sparkles stream'd and flash'd to  
heaven;

but with the same blow he struck the savage on the head, and (though it was harder than adamant,) divided the skull and the whole body into two equal portions, and, finally, buried Frusberta a yard under ground. The adventure achieved, Oliver, attentive to the fame of his brother of the lion, carved with his sword on the rock the history of the achievement. "The inscription (adds our poet,) may yet be read by all who, journeying to Mount Sinai, choose to avoid the perilous passage of the river Balai; and the place



in which the adventure happened was ever after called the Infernal Wood."

By break of morning they find themselves on a hill from whence they have a full view of Manfredonio's camp and the city of Caradoro, on which they gaze with very various sensations. Malagigi had previously informed them, by the help of his art, that the strange warrior who had caused so much dismay in the city was the very Paladin whom they were seeking; yet their knightly vows prevented them from following their inclination, and joining their future fortunes to those of Orlando. While they are gazing, they distinguish Manfredonio himself walking in his camp in close conference with their beloved kinsman; but Rinaldo, says the poet,

Rinaldo, quando vide il suo Cugino,  
Per gran dolcezza il cor si sentì aprirsi;  
E disse, "Poi ch'io veggo il Paladino,  
Contento sono ogni volta morire."

They were welcomed in a most kingly manner by Caradoro on their arrival; yet even this reception was inferior to the joyful courtesy of the peerless Meridiana. The beauty of this admirable princess was above all comparison with any earthly goddess. The charms of the fair Florisena would have melted away to nothing on her approach. "She wore a rich garment of the most costly materials, made after the Pagan costume, flowered with red and white like her face, which resembled the brightest carnation in the midst of a sea of milk. Even a heart of marble must have been moved to love. Her breast was adorned with a precious enamel of gold and jewels, and among them a ruby well worth a royal treasure. She had a bright carbuncle on her head, able to make the darkest night shine like the day. But her modest angel's face was brighter far, and shed the most divine lustre around her.

The amorous Oliver was not a Cyrus or an Oroondates. Inviolable and eternal constancy through life and death had hardly become a virtue in modern romance before the days of Scudery. At least neither Pulci nor Ariosto appear to have had much idea of making it essential to an accomplished hero. Oliver indeed is but a secondary hero, and his struggles against the admission of a new passion into his heart are certainly not very energetic. It is true that on this occasion he thinks of Florisena, and says to himself, (with very good intention, no doubt,)

Non si diparte amor sì leggiemente,  
Che par conformità nasce di stella.  
Dorunque andremo in Levante o in Ponente,  
Amerò sempre Florisena bella.

However, his good resolutions did not hold him long, as the sequel shews. But other business was now to be attended to. Orlando, hearing of the arrival of the knight of the lion, has challenged him to single combat before the ramparts of the city. The laws of knighthood forbid refusal or equivocation. The rencontre took place; but, after the most furious engagement ever recorded in the annals of history, ended at close of day without loss either of blood or honour to either party, and with a mutual engagement to renew the trial.

Meanwhile the insidious and implacable Gano has heard of the arrival of the Paladins in Caradoro's court under feigned names, and has sent an ambassador to the king to warn him that he is entertaining so many gay deceivers as his guests and bosom-friends. But this representation produced effects far different from the intention; for no sooner did the good monarch (though a Pagan,) know that the renowned champions of Christendom were his defenders, than he became more attached to them than before. The discovery thus made, however, leads to others; and advantage of the truce is taken to invite Orlando to a peaceful conference. On his arrival, Rinaldo first deceives his cousin by a false account of his own death; but perceiving by his tears that his old affection remained unimpaired, soon makes a full discovery of himself and his companions. Caradoro and Meridiana, softened by the affecting scene, forgive the death of their son and brother, and Orlando (who had made no vow to Manfredonio, and was bound by no obligations to him, and besides begins to reflect on himself for patronising so unknighly a mode of wooing a reluctant damsel as that pursued by his old employer,) finds no difficulty in becoming a convert to the cause of the oppressed Princess and her father. This sudden change in their prospects is accompanied by every possible demonstration of joy and festivity throughout the city. The two parties, equally balanced before, are now in very different situations. A sally is made; battle joins; and the four invincible Paladins, assisted by the tremendous powers of the faithful Morgante, soon complete the utter destruction of Manfredonio's

Manfredonio's army, and (together with it,) of all his hopes of love and victory.

A desperate combat between the unfortunate King and Oliver finishes the catastrophe of the former. The Marquis, encouraged by the flattering smiles of his Princess, who had already caught the soft contagion, and given him marks of her distinguished regard, had borne down his rival to the ground, and deprived him of every hope but that of instant death to end his sufferings and conceal his disgrace. The fallen prince thus supplicates his conqueror.

I pray thee, Baron, by the powers above,  
That thou wilt let me, like a faithful knight,  
Resign my life together with my love,  
Since such, alas! is cruel Fortune's spite;  
I sought, what every lover seeks to prove;  
I've found but misery where I hop'd delight:  
And since my death appears the general voice,  
Death in her sight is no ignoble choice.  
I know I never shall return again  
To my own home, my Syria's much-lov'd shore;  
I know my stars look down with fierce disdain,  
And all my friends and soldiers are no more:  
I know my suit to that fair Princess vain;  
And hope, which all men feeds, with me is o'er:  
I know how passion hurried on my doom,  
And know that passion will survive the tomb.

Meridiana, though a warrior, had not yet vanquished all the softer feelings of her sex. The sight of a powerful and valiant prince reduced to so abject a state of misery, only by his too fervent zeal in pursuit of her, was sufficient to wring one sigh from her bosom, had it even been more obdurate than that of Thalestris herself. "Why (said she,) should I retain any resentment against one whose actions were inspired by an ungovernable passion for me? I never yet have heard a gentle lady praised for cruelty to a constant lover." She turned, therefore, to the disconsolate knight, endeavoured to relieve his woes by the voice of sympathy, and, giving him a precious diamond to wear for sake of her, persuaded him to lead the remainder of his forces back to Syria, and wait patiently under his calamities, in expectation of the time when his fortune may change, and his stars assume a more favourable aspect.

The soft and tender accents of the fair  
Sunk with mild power on Manfredonio's heart,  
And stay'd for ever deep engraven there,  
Nor at his latest hour would thence depart.  
He strove to speak, but many a gushing tear  
Broke what his grateful soul would fain impart.  
"And dost thou bid me live, (at length he cried,)  
And wait the change of stars, and fortune's tide?"  
"But when will come the day that tide shall turn?"  
I must not wish for what can never be;  
Yet, for thy sake, to Syria I return,  
And make but one request,—Remember me!  
Yes,—o'er the memory of my friends to mourn  
With these sad reliques, once so bold and free,  
To Syria I return,—but ah! no more  
To hope, for every hope with me is o'er!  
"Yes, for thy love, this jewel I'll retain,  
And wear it to my constant bosom prest,  
Thence never, never to be torn again,  
Ev'n in the tomb's interminable rest;  
And, for my sins to thee and all thy train,  
Oh blame that mighty power that ruled my breast.  
With peace and mild forgiveness think on me;  
And I'll consent to live for sake of thee!"

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AN allusion having been lately made in the House of Peers to the motto assumed by Lord Erskine, *Trial by Jury*, permit me to trouble you with a few observations on mottoes in general.

They are of various descriptions.—Some, of a milk-and-water sort, may be used indiscriminately by all persons, and in all situations; for, as they have no allusion whatever to the individual or family by whom they are borne, they can never be materially wrong.

Many allude to a meritorious action in the life of the original adopter, as that of Lord Erskine above quoted, which, while it recognizes the great bulwark of our liberties, will be a proud record to his posterity of this constitutional lawyer's noble maintenance of the rights of juries; whereas it would have been altogether inappropriate had he displayed on the Lord Chancellor's coach his original motto, *Judge Not!*—Lord Nelson's motto, *Palmam qui meruit ferat*, (Let him who has deserved it wear the Palm,) will ever remain an honourable record of this he-



ro's patriot virtue, and a powerful stimulant to his successors to emulate his glory.

Some, like the Delphic oracles, may be interpreted in a double sense. Thus *Sola Nobilitas Virtus*, (Virtue is the sole Nobility,) may be translated with equal accuracy, Nobility is his sole Virtue.—Again, *Labor ipse Voluptas*, (Labour itself is a Pleasure,) however applicable to its first holder, may, to an effeminate lordling who comes after him, be explained, Pleasure itself is a Labour.

Several, by a trifling alteration, may be totally perverted: as, *Non Sibi, sed Patriæ*, (Not for Himself, but his Country,) aptly applied to the great and lamented William Pitt, may, by an obvious transposition, be twisted into *Non Patriæ, sed Sibi*, (Not for his Country, but Himself!)

Some are mere quibbles on the holder's name: as Lord Onslow's *Festina lente*, (On slow;) — Mr. Rose's *Floreat Rosa*, (May the Rose flourish!) — and Lord Temple's motto, from the Psalms, *Templa quam dilecta!* (How delightful are Thy Temples!) which may be easily travestied into, What a precious Set are the Temples!—A subordinate motto of Lord Nelson comes under this description, *Fit Honos a Nilo*, (Honour springs from the Nile,) but which is a *conceit*, signifying also, Honour springs from Nothing.—Lastly, to this class may be assigned Mr. Alexander Trotter's *Deel speed the Hindmost!* under the crest of a *trotting-horse!*

In the assumption of mottoes, the founders of families should avoid the above rock, as well as of taking those of which their heirs may prove unworthy. Thus it would ill become the puny offspring of a heroic ancestor to carry, *Non generant Aquilæ Columbas*, (Eagles do not generate Doves;) — a coward, *Animo Forti*, (With a courageous Spirit;)—an infidel, *En Dieu est ma Fiance*, (In God is my Trust;)—or the minion of a corrupt court, *Pro Libertate et Magna Charta*, (For Liberty and the Great Charter.)

As it frequently happens that men risen from an humble station to wealth and a carriage, are at a loss for suitable mottoes, I shall, for the accommodation of such gentlemen, mention a few, which may be applicable to different professions or situations in life.

For a lawyer, *Causes Produce Effects*; or, *The glorious Uncertainty of the Law!* — a tailor, *Men and Measures*; — a shoemaker, *Sutor ultra Crepidam*, (The Shoemaker beyond his Last;) — a distiller, *The*  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 148.

*Spirit moveth Me*; — a slave-trader, *Black Boys get Yellow Boys*; — an East-India nabob, *Currit ad Indos, Pauperiem fugiens*, (He runs to the Indies to flee Poverty;) — a commissary, *The King's Chaff is better than other Mens' Corn*; — a bankrupt, *Vix ea nostra voco*, (I can scarcely call these my own;) — a coal-merchant, *I have touched the Cole*; — a card-maker, *My Cards have turned up Trumps*; — a parson, *Spero meliora*, (I hope for preferment;) — a sub-dignitary of the church, *Nolo Episcopari*, (I won't be a Bishop;) — a bishop, *Invitum sequitur Honos*, (Honours flow on me against my Will;) — an archbishop, *Completum est*, (It is accomplished;) — an undertaker, *Mors est mihi Lucrum*, (Death is to me great Gain.)

I shall conclude this chapter of mottoes with two short anecdotes. A tobaccoist having set up his chariot, was advised, by way of anticipating the jeers of his neighbours, to take for a motto, *Quid rides?* (Why do you laugh?) Two sailors passing it, who had bought many a *quid* at the old gentleman's shop, the one asked his companion the meaning of this motto: "Why you fool, (answered Jack,) can't you read? It is plain English, *Quid rides?*"

A poor Scotchman having been worsted in a law-suit he had brought before the Court of Session against his rich landlord, as he was coming out of the Parliament House observed the City of Edinburgh's Arms then inscribed over the gate, *Nisi Dominus frustra*, (Without the Lord it is in vain,) shook his head, and said, "Very true; *Unless you be a Laird it is in vain to come here.*"

I am, &c. GENEALOGUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.  
LONDINIANA.

NO. VI.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

IN this church, among innumerable others, is the following epitaph on a monument for Richard Humble, his wife, and two children.

Like to the damaske rose you see,  
Or like the blossom on the tree,  
Or like the dainty flower of May,  
Or like the morning of the day;  
Or like the sun, or like the shade,  
Or like the gourd which Jonas had.

Even so is man, whose thread is spun,  
Drawn out and cut, and so is done.  
The rose withers; the blossom blasteth;  
The flower fades; the morning hasteth;  
The sun sets; the shadow flies;  
The gourd consumes; and man he dies.

H H

TOWER

## TOWER OF LONDON.

The Beauchamp Tower is noted for the illustrious personages confined within its walls. Among them is the ill-fated Anna Bullein. It was from hence she wrote her celebrated Letter to her pitiless tyrant, dated from her doleful prison in the Tower. It is a composition that gives place to none in the true pathetic. From hence she was led to the block, placed on the green nigh the Tower Chapel, and received the fatal stroke with patience and resignation, on the 19th of May, 1536.

An innocent usurper succeeded to her apartments in 1553. Here the amiable, the learned, the good Jane Gray, was committed for the faults of an ambitious father-in-law, and remained a prisoner five months. She seemed to have been pitied even by Mary; and probably would not have suffered, but for the imprudent insurrection of the Duke of Suffolk. She fell at the age of seventeen, on the same spot as Anna Bullein, on January the 12th, 1553-4, and with most invincible fortitude. As she was conducted to the block, she met the headless body of her husband, beheaded just before on Tower-hill.

Here also, in 1587, was imprisoned Philip Earl of Arundel, son of the Duke of Norfolk, for aspiring to the bed of Mary Queen of Scots.

And here may be added, that the Beauchamp Tower was sometimes a prison for persons of less note, as appears by the numerous inscriptions cut on the walls or on the wainscot: those however of Dudley Duke of Northumberland, 1553, Lady Jane Gray, and the Earl of Arundel, are among them.—(See Penant, and the Archæologia.)

## FENCHURCH-STREET.

Fenchurch-street, says Maitland, took its name from the Langbourn, a rivulet or bourn, that arose near the place which is now Magpye-alley, and spreading near the spring-head, rendered the contiguous street so moorish or fenny, especially about the church, which stood in the broad-way between Mincing-lane and Rood-lane, that it from thence obtained the name of Fenchurch-street.

## LORD-MAYORS.

The first lord-mayor that went by water to Westminster was John Norman, 1453. There is a drawing of the show on the river in the Pepysian Library. Sir Gilbert Heathcote was the last that rode on horseback, in Queen Anne's time. Sir John Shaw was the first in 1501.—

(See Lambarde's Dictionary, p. 173.) But Grafton says they rode before. Sir Humphrey Edwyn, who, in 1697, rode to a conventicle in his formalities, with the insignia of his office, is immortalized in Swift's Tale of a Tub,—(see the Supplement to the Dean's Works, 1776, p. 591,)—and probably occasioned the proviso in the statute 5 G. I., c. 4, which declares that any mayor, bailiff, or other magistrate, being present at any place of public worship, other than the Church of England, in the peculiar habit of his office, or attended with the ensigns thereof, shall, on conviction, be adjudged incapable to bear any public office or employment whatsoever.—(See the British Topography, vol. 1, pp. 675, 779, and Strutt's Manners of the English, &c.)

## NEW GRAVEL-LANE, SHADWELL,

Was named from the carts loaded with gravel which passed through it to the Thames, where the gravel was employed in ballasting ships, before ballasting was taken out of the river. It obtained the epithet of New, to distinguish it from the Old Gravel-lane, which was used for the same purpose long before.—(See London and its Environs.)

## BUCKLERSBURY.

To "smell like Bucklersbury in *simple* time," is a phrase of Shakespeare's in the Merry Wives of Windsor. It was then chiefly inhabited by druggists, who sold all kinds of herbs, green as well as dry. Their houses were observed, in the time of the plague, to be kept free from visitation.

Decker, in the Westward Hoe, a comedy, 1607, says, "Go into Bucklersbury and fetch me two ounces of *preserved melounes*; look there be no tobacco taken in the shop when he weighs it."—And again, "Run into Bucklersbury for two ounces of dragon-water, some *iper-maceti* and treacle."

The tower called Cernes-tower, here, was amortized by Edward III., in the thirty-second year of his reign, to the Dean of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster.—(Pat. 32 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 9.)

## CRANBOURN-ALLEY.

In this court the celebrated Hogarth was apprenticed to Mr. E. Gamble, a silversmith, with whom his chief employment was to engrave cyphers and armorial symbols. He remained here about six years, till 1718.—(See Ireland's Hogarth, vol. 1, p. 17.)

## DEVONSHIRE-MEWS.

Devonshire-Mews are built on the site of the ancient Manor-House of Marybone,



bone, which, says Mr. Lysons, (*Environs of London*, vol. 3, p. 244,) during the time that it was vested in the Crown, is said to have been used as one of the palaces. It was pulled down in the year 1791. By a drawing of Rooker's, in the possession of John White, Esq., of Devonshire-place, it seems to have retained some traces of the architecture of Queen Elizabeth's time; but the greater part appears to have been rebuilt at a later period, and the south front was certainly added or renewed not more than a century ago.

## LONDON-BRIDGE.

Peter de Colechurch, chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch, began London-bridge in 1176, the 22d year of Henry II.: Isembert, master of the schools of Xante, who had lately built a bridge there, and at Rochelle, was appointed by King John to finish it, which he did in 1209. In the ninth pier was a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas. The lovers of antiquity must regret the demolition of this singular, perhaps unparalleled, monument, in some alterations of the Bridge which took place about twenty years ago. Its length was sixty-five by twenty feet, and its height fourteen, divided into two stories: the upper, in modern times, served for a dwelling-house, the lower for a warehouse.

William of Worcestre, who travelled in 1478, gives the following account of the dimensions as he saw them.

"Longitudo Capellæ Sancti Thomæ Martyris super Pontem Londoniarum circa 20 virgas cum cancella inferius in volta quam superius cum choro, sed longitudo navis dictæ Capellæ continet 14 virgas.

"Latitudo de medieta gryses est una virga.

"Longitudo pontis ex parte meridionali de le postis ad portam primam noviter fundatam per Henricum Cardinalem usque ad duas postas erectas prope ecclesiam sancti Magni continet 500 gressus meos.

"Item sunt 5 magnæ fenestræ in uno latere, quælibet fenestra continet 3 panos.

This passage will be found at page 301 of Williams's *Itinerary*, Mr. Nasmith's edition, though it is referred to neither from the Table of Contents nor the Index.

A view both of the Bridge and Chapel, as they stood a few years after, in the time of Henry VII., may be seen in the *History of Pleshy*, copied from the Illu-

mination of an old manuscript in the Royal Library.

## QUEEN-HYTHE.

"In this thirty-second yere of the kyng, (1248,) the wharfe of London callyd Quene Hythe, was taken to ferme by the comynaltye of the cytve, to pay yerely therefore L pounde. The whyche was then commytted to the shryve's charge, and so hath contynuyd ever sen that tyme to thys daye.

"Whereof the profytys and tollys are so fore mynyshed, that at this daye (1516,) yt is lytle worth ouer xx marke or xv pounde one yere with another.—(Fabyan's Chronicle.)

## GRESHAM-COLLEGE.

Among the prints which adorn Ward's *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, is a View of Gresham-College, with a gateway, entering from Broad-street, marked 25. Within are the figures of two persons, the one standing, the other kneeling; these represent Dr. Mead and Dr. Woodward, the professor of physic there, and allude to a transaction of which the following is the history. In the exercise of his profession, Dr. Woodward had said or done something that had given offence to Dr. Mead. Mead, resenting it, was determined to have satisfaction, and meeting Woodward in this place, when he was returning to his lodgings in the College, drew, as did his adversary; but Mead having obtained the advantage of him, commanded him to beg his life; Woodward answered, with some wit, "No! Doctor, that I will not, till I am your patient." However, he yielded, and his submission is marked by a situation that represents him tendering his sword. Dr. Mead was the friend and patron of Ward, which may possibly account for the above fact being so singularly recorded.

## POOR-JEWRY-LANE.

The chief places in which the Jews originally dwelt before they were expelled the kingdom by Edward I., have been already mentioned. On their readmission they fixed upon a new quarter of the town, which occasioned the name of Old Jewry to be given to the principal street of their former residence. In Cromwell's time they settled first in Poor Jewry-lane, nigh Aldgate, and still for the most part remain confined to its vicinity.

## ST. CLEMENT'S.

Among the church-processions revived by Queen Mary, that of St. Clement's, in honour of its patron-saint, was by far the most splendid of any in London. The

procession to St. Paul's, in 1557, "was made very pompous with fourscore banners and streamers, and the waits of the city playing, and threescore priests and clarkes in copes; and divers of the Inns of Court were there, who went next the priests, &c."—(See Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. 3, p. 377.)

#### BERMONDSEY.

Although Leland, Stow, and others, place the foundation of the priory here at an earlier time, it appears from the best accounts that it was founded in the year 1082 by Alwin Child, a citizen of London. Some indeed have ascribed it to the Conqueror himself, who probably countenanced and promoted it; others to William Rufus, whose benefactions, it must be owned, were considerable: but the first steps seem to have been taken by Child, however inconsiderable the advances he was able to make in it.

In the Domesday Survey, the church is called "*nova et pulchra ecclesia*."

Child's first work was the foundation of a church, dedicated to our Saviour, on the south of, and contiguous to the spot on which the present parochial church of St. Mary Magdalen is situated. To this he annexed a convent of Cluniac monks, sent hither in the year 1089, at the instance of Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury, from the priory of *La Charité sur la Loire*, to which it accordingly became subordinate as a cell.

In the 45th of Edward III. it was sequestered, among other alien priories, to the use of the crown; but re-established by Richard in the second year of his reign; who also, two years afterwards, in consideration of a fine of two hundred marks, enfranchised it, thereby enabling the members of it to purchase and possess land in their own right, and to their own proper use and benefit: and about eighteen years after, in 1399, he converted it into an abbey.

The estates belonging to this priory were by no means inconsiderable, being of the extended value of at least three thousand pounds a-year of our present currency.

Their smaller parcels of land, and rent-charges, we omit. Among the most material of their manors are those of Preston, near Yeovil, and Kynmardeston, in Somersetshire; Charlton, in Kent; Quickbury, in the parish of Shering, Essex; and Bermondsey. In the neighbourhood of London, the manor of Brockbourn; first a moiety, and after-

wards the whole, of Rotherhithe; the manor of Dulwich, in Camberwell; and the manor of West-Greenwich, or Deptford.

Among their spiritualities was the advowson of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, given them by King William II., in 1091; that of St. George, in Southwark, by Thomas Arden, in 1122; the rectory of Rotherbithe, in the same year; that of Camberwell, in Surrey, by William Earl of Gloucester, in 1154; and Bedington, in 1159. From 1321 till the dissolution of the convent, the monks presented to the rectory of St. George, in Botolph-lane. In 1322 they became possessed of the advowson of St. Andrew's, Holborn: from the same period till the dissolution they had the alternate presentation to St. Magnus, London-bridge; and in 1390 they obtained a grant of the rectory of Croydon.

The list of priors is a long one: it may be enough to say, that the forty-seven first were foreigners; and that Richard Denton, or Dunton, was the first Englishman who filled the office, in 1372. Under his administration, in 1380, the monks were released from their subjection to the alien priory in Normandy: he rebuilt the cloister and refectory: and was a great benefactor to the priory. On his resignation, in 1390, John Attelburgh was elected; who having procured the priory to be erected into an abbacy, and himself created the first abbot, by Pope Boniface IX., in 1399, resigned his charge.

The subsequent abbots were,

1399. Henry Tomson.

1413. Thomas Thetford.

1432. John Bromlegh.

1473. John de Marlow.

1520. Robert Wharton, alias Parfew.

The last of whom, having been consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in 1536, surrendered his abbey to the King the year following, and in 1554 was translated to the see of Hereford.

Its revenue, at the surrender, according to what appears the best estimate, was 548l. 2s. 5½d.

About three years and a half afterwards (the 8th of July, 1541,) the site was granted to Sir Robert Southwell: soon after which the church was taken down by Sir Thomas Pope, by whom it had been purchased.

The few relics which are now seen of Bermondsey Abbey exhibit little more than some scattered portions of its outer walls. At the north-west corner, however,



ever, of what is now known by the name of King John's Court, stands one of the abbey-gates.

Of the internal state and history of the foundation we know little or nothing, the annals of the house having perished in the general wreck of its fortunes. The Court, however, appears occasionally to have made use of it for their meetings on affairs of state. At Christmas, 1154, Henry II., immediately after his first coronation, treated here with his nobles on the state of the kingdom. In the reign of Henry III., many of the nobility having taken the cross upon them, met at this house to deliberate on the order of their journey. Catherine, the Queen of Henry V., either for devotion or safety, retired here, where she died January 3, 1437. Elizabeth, also, the Queen of Edward IV., was confined to this house by her son-in-law, King Henry VII., in 1486, where she died soon after.—(See Manning's History of Surrey.)

#### ST. BENNET, GRACECHURCH.

In the church-wardens' account of parish-expences here, for 1553, Mr. Malcolm found this singular entry.

"Paid upon May last, to a priest and six clerks, for singing of *Te Deum*, and playing upon the organs, for the birth of the Prince, 1l. 8s. 0

Whence we gather that Queen Mary's ideal pregnancy not only cost the parish of St. Bennet, Gracechurch, a considerable sum, but that the very sex of the infant was determined on.

#### POPE'S-HEAD-ALLEY.

When Peacham published his *Complæat Gentleman*, in 1622, this place appears to have been celebrated for print-shops. Speaking of Hubert Goltzius, he observes, "His printes are commonly to be had in Pope's-Head-alley."

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### On the POETICAL ORACLES of the GREEKS.

THE origin and progress of the Greek epigram has been explained in some former papers that have occasionally appeared in this Magazine. The term was first appropriated to the inscriptions accompanying offerings made in the temples of the gods. Thus the Athenians, having taken a severe revenge on the Eubœans and Chalcidians, (as mentioned in the 5th book of Herodotus,) consecrated to Minerva a brazen chariot in the Propylæa with this simple "*Epigram*" in four lines. "The youth of Attica, hav-

ing overcome the nations of the Bœotians and Chalcidians in the labours of war, and having broken their pride by iron fetters, the tenth of the spoil is consecrated to Pallas in this chariot."

It was afterwards transferred to the inscriptions on the gates of temples; thence to those on other public edifices, on the statues of gods, and heroes, (whether dead or living,) and on tombs;\* neither did it signify whether in verse or prose: it was still an epigram. Such was the very ancient inscription on the tomb of Cyrus:

Ω Ανθρωπε, εγω Κυρος ο την αρχην τοις Περσαις κτησαμενος η της Ασιας Βασιλευς μη αν φθονησεις τη μνηματι.

The brevity of these inscriptions,† which rendered it so easy to impress on the memory any particular event, any rule of action, or any general feeling, soon recommended it for other purposes. The lawgiver adopted it to convey a moral precept, and the lover to express a tender sentiment; and hence, in process of time, almost every little poem which concisely represented one distinct idea, or pursued one simple argument, acquired the title of epigram.

Next of kin to these inscriptions, or epigrams, were the oracular responses of the gods. Like them they are among the earliest poems of which we have any notice; they are contained in a very few words, and expressed in a very simple manner, notwithstanding the obscure, and sometimes impenetrable, meaning which they convey.

The high reputation to which oracles attained in the earliest ages of Greece, is easily accounted for from the superstition which attributed them immediately to the Gods themselves; "whereas (says Potter,) other sorts of divination were delivered by men, and had a greater dependence on them, who might either out of ignorance, mistake, or out of fear, hopes, or other unlawful and base ends, conceal or betray the truth; whereas they thought the gods, who were neither obnoxious to the anger, nor stood in need of the rewards, nor cared for the promises of mortals, could not be prevailed upon to do either of them. Upon this

\* An epitaph is merely an epigram or inscription cut on a tomb.

† Many epigrams were μονοστιχοι, i. e., of a single line. Such is that by Admetus, who lived in Trajan's time:

Γαλα λαβ' Αδμητην ελυτρον βη δεις θεον αυτος.

account

account oracles obtained so great a credit and esteem, that in all doubts and disputes their determinations were held sacred and inviolable: whence vast numbers flocked to them, to be resolved in all manner of doubts, and ask counsel about the management of their affairs: inasmuch that no business of great consequence and moment was undertaken, scarce any peace concluded, any war waged, any new form of government instituted, or new laws enacted, without the advice and approbation of an oracle."

Herodotus is particularly fond of quoting them, and he has preserved some very curious specimens. Though he is by no means singular among the Greek historians in this respect, yet, on account of his venerable antiquity, we are inclined to esteem those valuable relics which he has been the means of handing down to us; and it may not be unpleasing to select from his work a few of the oracles we have mentioned, as specimens of their general spirit and tendency. The most remarkable of the qualities by which they are distinguished from the common epigram, is the cloud of enigma which is cast over them, and which renders some even of the most ancient of them diverting from their quibbling absurdity,

"That palter with us in a double sense,  
That keeps the word of promise to our ear,  
And breaks it to our hope."

The Spartans were at war with the Tegeæans, and, having sent to the oracle to inquire whether or no they were destined to come off victorious, were answered, "That they should conquer, provided they first fetched home the bones of Orestes." Being ignorant where those remains were deposited, they sent a second time to make the necessary inquiry, and the oracle returned this ambiguous response:

Where, in the midst of wide Arcadia's land,  
The far-fam'd towers of Tegeæa stand,  
Two adverse winds with furious force contend,  
Form batters form, and ills on ills descend;  
There lies Orestes,—bear his bones away,  
And sm'd Tegeæa shall become your prey.

It is easy to imagine that no great comfort accrued to the inquirers from this difficult problem. However, some time after, (says the historian,) as a certain Spartan was staying on some private business at Tegeæa, he was informed by a blacksmith, with whom he was accidentally conversing, that, in digging a well directly under the place where his

forge used to stand, his workmen had found the bones of a man seven cubits in stature. Now our Spartan (being, it should seem, a clever fellow at solving riddles by a Christmas fire-side,) instantly bethought himself of the words of the oracle. The smith's bellows might well have caused the contention of the winds, and the hammer and anvil, whenever the smith was at work, were certainly two forms eternally battering each other. As for the latter part, it still seemed a little abstruse and metaphysical; nevertheless our shrewd riddler easily satisfied himself, that as iron was the cause, or at least the instrument, of war, and war was indisputably the greatest of human ills, so when the hammer came to blows with the anvil, it was little more than a poetical paraphrase to say that ills were descending upon ills. He kept his counsel, however, before the Tegeæan blacksmith, and only begged him, as a virtuoso or naturalist might do, to let him see these remarkable bones. He soon was a witness to the reality of the story; and by comparing the situation of things with the representations of the oracle, was perfectly persuaded that the important discovery was made. He gave a handsome sum to his friend the blacksmith for the possession of this great natural curiosity, which he assured him would make a most respectable figure in his museum at Sparta. On his arrival there, he immediately reported his discovery, and presented his treasure to the Ephori; and the consequence of all this was, that the oracle was finally accomplished in the total overthrow of Tegeæa, which soon ensued. Such (with a little amendment,) is the account which Herodotus gives of this singular transaction.

The greatest reverence for the gods was, as might be expected, inculcated by these oracular responses; and often moral precepts were conveyed in them, as well as in the epigrams and other poems of their wise men and legislators. It cannot be doubted that great use was made of so formidable an engine by generals and politicians, with whom it was of the first consequence to obtain the ear of the priestesses of Delphi.

The Cnidians had a design of digging through the isthmus of their little peninsula, in order to render their situation more defensible than nature had appointed it to be. But the oracle (very probably instructed by Harpagus the Ionian, whose designs on their state were the immediate subject of the apprehensions of the



the Cnidians,) sent them this striking warning, which made them instantly desist from their purpose :

Dig not the soil,—your impious labours close.  
Jove might have made an island if he chose.

The pious Cnidians, who immediately saw the madness of their project, and left their peninsula open to Harpagus, because if Jupiter had decreed that they should be preserved, he would himself have made them insular at first, acted on an argument not a whit more absurd than our good old women, who, from similar motives, opposed inoculation about a century ago, and in our own days join in the huc-and-cry against vaccination, because, forsooth, the small-pox is a visitation from heaven, and God would never have sent it, if he meant that impious man should extirpate it, and so destroy what he had pleased to create. Oh ye sagacious Cnidians, and ye more than sagacious old women of England !

“There lived, about three generations since, at Sparta,” says Leutychides, in the simple but elegant apologue which he delivers to the Athenians for the purpose of recovering some money which had been left in their hands as a pledge, and which they had lately refused to deliver up, “There lived at Sparta, about three generations since, Glaucus the son of Epycides, a man famous throughout Greece for his justice and integrity, whose great reputation encouraged a certain Milesian (under the apprehension which the disturbances in his own country occasioned,) to deposit a considerable sum of money in his hands. Years had elapsed, during which Glaucus heard nothing of any applications for the money, when, one day, the sons of this Milesian arrived at Sparta. They went to Glaucus, informed him of their father’s death, shewed him the bill for the money which they had found among his effects, and demanded the restoration of their own property. The good trustee for some time pretended ignorance ; at last he informed them that he must have time to look over his books, and settle his accounts, when if any such sum of money had ever been deposited with him, he should be able to detect the circumstance, and would refund whatever he owed. The young men allowed him all the delay he asked, and he set off for Delphi to ask the opinion of the oracle whether it was lawful to perjure himself, and keep possession of the Milesian’s money. Indignant at so shameful an appli-

cation, the God returned him the following answer :

‘ If, son of Epycides, to be blest  
With short-liv’d treasures of thy ancient  
guest,

Provoke thy soul to swear, Swear then ! for  
Death

Spares not the righteous, nor the perjurd  
breath.

But by the throne of holy Horcus stands  
A nameless offspring without feet or hands ;  
Swift on Destruction’s rapid wings she goes,  
Tears down whole houses, and a race o’er-  
throws.

Her Harpy-talons for the perjurd wait ;  
The righteous House survives, and fears no foe  
but Fate.’

“The curse implied in the latter part of this response was ambiguous ; at least it was poetical, and there is always something dark and uncertain in poetical phraseology. The former lines appeared much more clear to Glaucus : they were very sensible, good, honest, intelligible prose : besides, they were uttered somewhat with the tone of command, and Glaucus was much too pious to disobey or disoblige the god. The matter was accordingly soon settled. The poor Milesians were sent away with the most positive and absolute denial of any knowledge or recollection of the fact, as impostors and liars. Glaucus lived on in as high credit, and with far greater splendour than ever for some time, till, some sudden reverses and misfortunes happening, he bethought himself of the oracle, began to imagine it was not quite so dark and ambiguous as he had taught himself to believe it, and at last concluded to send for the men he had cheated. To them he probably made out a good story ; that he had mislaid his books, or was puzzled in his accounts ; in fine, he paid them the money with all the interest they required, dismissed them with many protestations of friendship for them and respect for the memory of their dear departed father, and begged them in God’s name to think no more about it. But Apollo, and the daughter of Horcus, it seems, were not so easily reconciled. The tide of ill-luck set in strong against the family of Epycides, and, in a very short space of time, Glaucus himself was dead, and not a vestige of his name or race survived him.”

In this instance the veneration for oracles produced a most salutary moral effect ; and the example which this story afforded, may have been of great advantage to many succeeding ages. But the political

political use of this popular superstition cannot possibly be doubted, or that the ancient generals and rulers of Greece continually built upon them for the purposes of inspiring their soldiers with noble and generous sentiments, and elevating them with hopes of success, or with the less worthy view of encouraging their fellow-citizens to assist in their own private plans of aggrandizement, or to answer the purposes of faction.

Themistocles was, of all men, best calculated to make the weaknesses and received opinions of his fellow-countrymen subservient to their interests and to his own speculations; and there are sufficient reasons for supposing that the fortunate event of the conflict at Salamis is to be ascribed hardly more to the excellence of his counsels, than to the artifices he employed to work on the credulity of the Athenians. The famous oracle of Bacis, which Herodotus preserves with unsuspecting credulity as the genuine inspiration of heaven, was probably nothing more than one of these "*magnanime mensonge*." It is certainly conceived in terms sufficiently clear to create the most undaunted assurance of victory, and sufficiently elevated to animate to the noblest exertions and achievements.

But when their ships shall bridge the stormy  
main

From great Diana's venerable fane  
To rocky Cynosura's sea-beat coast,  
And, mad in hope, they see fair Athens lost;  
Great Justice shall chastise the dire offence  
Of yon proud youth, the child of Insolence,  
Tho', fierce in threats, he meditate the blow,  
And vainly boast your nation's overthrow.

For arms shall clash with arms, and Mars  
shall reign  
In bloody triumph o'er th' empurpled main,  
And then all seeing Jove, and Victory,  
Shall bring to Greece the day of liberty.

Themistocles had indeed, before this, made use of a similar artifice with equal success, when he procured those celebrated answers of the oracle by which the Athenians were induced to leave their city to the Persians, and trust to their navy alone for defence. Herodotus very finely and accurately describes their situation at that time, and how absolutely the preservation of Greece depended on their contesting the empire of the sea with the great king. Themistocles alone perceived the necessity of the measure; and it highly exalts our idea of the uncommon wisdom and talents of that exalted individual, when we reflect that the

object in his view was to persuade a brave nation to give up every thing that they possessed without a struggle to the invaders, and trust themselves to an element before untried, and of which their enemies had been till then considered as the unrivalled possessors, for the sake of a distant prospect of ambiguous security or advantage, of which he alone, of all the world, felt assured and confident. This, however, was the task he had to perform, and the manner in which he performed it is no less admirable than the original conception of it. The Athenians had sent to the oracle when their minds were already desponding with regard to the state of their affairs, and it is probable that Themistocles endeavoured rather to increase their apprehensions, than to subdue them, by his representations of the impending danger. The answer they received (an answer which he had himself instructed the Pythia to deliver,) was conceived in terms by no means calculated to elevate their hopes.

Unhappy wretches, why do ye delay?

Fly to the limits of the earth away!

Leave your dear Native Land's domestic  
bow'rs,

And the blest circle of her lofty tow'rs!

Her sinking head no longer firm remains,

And her weak hands desert the useless reins.

Nothing is safe,—Destruction rules the day,

And Fire, and furious Mars, assert their prey.

O'er wasted champains, in his Syrian car,

Drives the wild God, and pours the tide of  
war,

Lays your proud tow'rs in ruin o'er the  
plains,

And wraps in fire your consecrated fanes.

Ev'n now dread signs the holy temple fill,

And horrid portents mark the gathering ill.

The inmost caverns sweat and tremble round,

And floating gore distains the sacred ground.

Quit, quit the fane! Revolve high Heav'n's  
decree,

And yet avert th' impending misery!

From all this what was to be collected but *the city* was doomed inevitably to destruction? *Her* champains were to be laid waste,—*her* towers to be laid low,—*her* temples to be wrapped in flames;—still, *the people*, by duly reflecting on the purpose of the gods, darkly suggested by the oracle, *might* avert the misery that was to fall on *them*. *They* might, *at the limits of the earth*, yet find an asylum and a resting-place. A second embassy was sent to request an explanation, and a second oracle was returned.

In vain the Guardian of your City tries  
To bend th' immortal Ruler of the skies.



Vain are her pray'rs,—her counsels all are  
vain,—  
Yet hear the high behest of Heav'n again !  
When all is lost that Cecrops' tow'rs sur-  
round,  
And all Cithæron's holy limits bound,  
To Pallas yet, an embleme of his love,  
Her wooden ramparts shall be giv'n by Jove.  
These still shall stand, unconquer'd, firm, and  
free,  
The guardians of your latest progeny.  
When barbarous myriads on your plains de-  
scend,  
Before the furious tempest timely bend !  
Oh heav'nly Salamis ! 'tis thine to tear  
From many a mother's breast her cherish'd  
heir,  
When earliest verdure decks the fruitful  
plain,  
Or Ceres paints with gold her ripen'd grain.  
This appeared to the Athenians yet

more obscure than the former. But the  
plot of Themistocles was now ripe ; and  
he found it no difficult matter to per-  
suade his countrymen that the limits of  
the earth could mean nothing but the  
sea, that the wooden ramparts were their  
navy, and Salamis the place appointed  
by the God for them to make their prin-  
cipal stand ; and at the same time he  
artfully insinuated the hopes of success  
and of a splendid victory from the omi-  
nous expressions and lucky words with  
which the response abounded.

The subject on which I have entered  
opens indeed a very wide and ample  
field of discussion ; but it would soon ex-  
ceed the limits of a periodical publication  
were I to attempt at present filling up  
the sketch which I have drawn.

CRISPUS.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### TO A YOUNG LADY,

ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

NOW, Mary, thou art sweet eighteen,  
In Nature's bloom of form and mien ;  
Taste and good humour to delight thy  
friends ;  
A mistress of the dance and song,  
Neat repartee upon the tongue,  
And music, Mary, at thy finger ends.  
Now beaux their love-tales will begin ;  
The tall, the short, the thick, and thin,  
The fool, the man of sense, the gay, the  
sombre :  
And would old Time, the thief, alack !  
Give me but half a century back,  
I certainly should be among the number.  
O may thy future minutes fly  
Without a tear, without a sigh,  
Rich with the world's enjoyments, full of  
spirits ;  
Forgiving them my thief, old Time,  
I'd praise the rascal in my rhyme  
For doing so much justice to thy merits.

### ROSABELL.

By JOHN MAYNE.

THE troops were all embark'd on board ;  
The ships were under weigh ;  
And loving wives, and maids ador'd,  
Were weeping round the bay.  
They parted from their dearest friends,  
From all their heart desires ;  
And Rosabell to Heav'n commends  
The man her soul admires !  
For him, she fled from soft repose ;  
Renounc'd a parent's care :  
He fails to crush his country's foes—  
She wanders in despair !  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 148.

A seraph, in an infant's frame,  
Reclin'd upon her arm ;  
And sorrow, in the comely dame,  
Now heighten'd every charm :  
She thought, if fortune had but smil'd—  
She thought upon her dear ;  
And when she look'd upon his child,  
O ! then ran many a tear !  
“ Ah ! who will watch thee as thou sleep'st ?  
Who'll sing a lullaby,  
Or rock thy cradle, when thou weep'st,  
If I shou'd chance to die ? ”  
On board the ship, resign'd to fate,  
Yet planning joys to come,  
Her love, in silent sorrow, fate  
Upon a broken drum :  
He saw her, lonely, on the beach ;  
He saw her on the strand ;  
And, far as human eye can reach,  
He saw her wave her hand !  
“ O, Rosabell ! tho' forc'd to go,  
With thee my soul shall dwell,  
And heav'n, who pities human woe,  
Will comfort Rosabell ! ”

### MY WEDDING DAY.

A POEM ADDRESSED TO MRS. A.,

By JOSEPH ATKINSON, Esq.

THIS day—now four and twenty years,  
(As by recording time appears,)  
Our marriage rites were blest ;  
When you, in virgin bloom attir'd,  
Shar'd the fond raptures you inspir'd,  
And mutual love confest.  
'Twas not thy fair angelic face,  
Thy shape adorn'd with winning grace,  
Which first thy lover lur'd ;  
'Twas not the radiance of thine eyes,  
Where Love in playful ambush lies,  
Thy husband's heart secur'd.

No, 'twas the features of thy mind,  
Those artless manners soft and kind,  
Which charms the more they're known;  
Powers that can sympathize relief,  
Partake my joys, console my grief,  
Made constant faith thy own.

For let me boast, with grateful pride,  
Since Hymen's bands our hearts allied,  
Repentance never came;  
For both your looks and temper sweet  
Would still my hopes and wishes meet,  
Each fond return to claim.

Plac'd in the bosom of content,  
Friendship to love endearments lent,  
To cheer our peaceful dome;  
While both confess'd we never found  
Thro' dissipation's giddy round,  
The bliss enjoy'd at home.

And since, to crown our nuptial bed,  
Four blooming olive branches spread,  
Our pride's delight and praise;  
May they in strength and beauty grow,  
The wreath of peace and shelter throw  
Around our future days.

Dear pledges of our sacred vows!  
If Heav'n a parent's will allows,  
O guard and guide their youth,  
Their mother's virtues to discern,  
Her worth and bright example learn  
Of piety and truth.

Then come, Maria, let us trace  
Our blessings in our infant race,  
As round our knees they play;  
My girls shall with your graces smile,  
My boy the cares of life beguile,  
As honour leads the way.

As thro' the vale of years we glide,  
With such an offspring by our side  
We'll brave all worldly strife!  
And, to complete the happy scene,  
May they be blest as we have been  
In their connubial life.

Then come, ah! make no more delay,  
Too long has absence torn away  
My dear domestic joys;  
For tho' the world in jars encrease,  
Thy welcome smiles shall bring that peace  
Which public life destroys.

Or shall I catch the vernal gale,  
And to that blissful region sail  
Which peace has not forsaken?  
There, join'd together heart in hand,  
Repair to Dunmow's happy land,  
And claim the slice of bacon.

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM;  
AN ODE, ADDRESSED TO THE ITALIAN  
PEOPLE, DURING THAT PERIOD OF THE  
LATE WAR WHEN THE BRITISH NAVY  
PROTECTED ITALY. PARAPHRASED FROM  
CARLO MARIA MAGGI.

By MARIANA STARKE.

SAY, royal city, what avenging arm  
Hath robb'd thy streets of population's  
charm;

O'erthrown thy altars, bade thy walls decay,  
And made thy dwellings dens for beasts of  
prey?

Prostrate on earth, unheeded, desolate,  
Like some lone widow, thou bewail'st thy  
fate:

No busy citizen thy grief beguiles;  
No friend appears, to light thy face with  
smiles;

By day, by night, thy plaints unceasing flow,  
While Silence only listens to thy woe.

Mistress of nations once; now, direful  
stroke!

Condemn'd to drag degrading Slav'ry's yoke;  
Nay worse, if worse can be, to view in those  
Whom most she lov'd her most inveterate foes:  
Friends, servants, children, all forsake her  
side,

Seize her rich coffers, and their spoils divide;  
The impious spill her blood, reverse her  
laws,

Then scoff at mis'ries which their rigours  
cause;

Till proud Derision, harpy most accurst!  
Of all her various torments seems the worst.

The grass-grown streets in solemn stillness  
mourn

No splendid pageants to the temples borne:  
The tender infant pines in galling chains;  
The frantic parent e'en of Heav'n complains;  
While, on earth-levell'd gates and fragments  
vast

Of stately fabrics in confusion cast,  
The anchorite and toil-worn pilgrim stand,  
Gaze on the works of Desolation's hand;  
Then, as Oblivion stalks in silence by,  
"Speak, all-triumphant Queen, O speak!  
(they cry)

What piles are these, proud, e'en amid de-  
cay!"

She murmurs, "MINE"—and, reckless, turns  
away.

Judaea's warriors, dreaded now no more,  
Crowd swift for refuge to a foreign shore;  
Confounded, destitute, in flocks they fly,  
Dark'ning the land, like locusts sent from  
high:

Their harps, which erst with notes of triumph  
rung,

Now mute upon Euphrates' banks are hung;  
While, weakly yielding to the strokes of  
Fate,

Israel's fam'd tribes, once valourous as great,  
Lost to all hope, their native firmness fled,  
Sigh for the torpor of th' unconscious dead.

'Rest of each sapient chief her course to  
guide,

And stem, with nervous hand, Destruction's  
tide,

Judaea bends beneath the victor's rod,  
And thus displays th' avenging wrath of God;  
Who bade fierce war assault the impious train  
That durst his hallow'd sanctu'ry profane;  
E'en while his voice, which makes Earth's  
basis shake,

In thunder 'gainst their guilty purpose spake.



As thus, on inspiration's glass pourtray'd,  
The Prophet saw his country's glory fade;  
"Turn, Israel, turn! (exclaim'd the fainted  
Seer)

Renounce those sins which freeze my soul  
with fear!

Turn to that God whose mercy never fails,  
Where Penitence, meek child of Faith, pre-  
vails!"

But though the seer, with pious zeal, re-  
prov'd  
Judæa's boundless crimes, no heart was  
mov'd

To follow virtue's course:—th' obdurate  
crowd,

Of Satan's ignominious shackles proud,  
Vaunt their profaneness, glory in their shame,  
Nay dare, with Pharisaic guile, to blame  
Those lips ordain'd Heav'n's mandates to re-  
peat,

For utt'ring useless truths, and censures in-  
discreet.

And tho' Adversity, with ruthless hand,  
Year following year, afflicts the sinful land;  
Tho' Belus' sons 'gainst trembling Zion pour  
Of iron deaths a terror-kindling show'r;  
Tho' Amorites, Armenians, and the train  
Who bend before sphinx-guarded Apis' fane,  
Scourge her with woes to which her crimes  
give birth,

Till with such piteous plaints she fills this  
earth,

That Mercy, loveliest handmaid of the sky,  
Pardons her sins, and bids her sorrows fly;  
Yet, scarce are war's disastrous clouds o'er-  
blown,

Ere Vice usurps deserted Reason's throne,  
Despotic sway o'er ev'ry tribe regains,  
And once more binds them fast in Satan's  
chains.

At length—but how shall earth-born song  
rehearse

Scenes only meet for inspiration's verse?  
At length, to fear alike and virtue dead,  
Judæa's sons their Lord, their Saviour led  
To Golgotha's curst field—Amazement dire,  
And stifling horror, seiz'd the heav'nly  
quire—

Affrighted earth to her foundations quak'd—  
The graves were open'd, and the dead were  
wak'd—

The blushing Sun his orb in darkness veil'd  
When, to the agonizing cross, was nail'd  
That awful God, who freely died to save  
Man, thankless man, from an eternal grave.

But Vengeance, in the Latian garb dis-  
play'd,

Vengeance, with pow'r omnipotent array'd,  
Hurls hideous ruin on the guilty train,  
Bids cruel carnage o'er their cities reign,  
And spoils Jerusalem of ev'ry stone  
On which her prestine grandeur might have  
shone,

While her lost sons, who 'scape the victor's  
sword,

Wander thro' earth a famine-stricken horde,  
Revil'd, detested, chas'd from land to land,  
And mark'd with infamy's eternal brand.

But whence this sadness which pervades  
my soul,

A sadness reason vainly wou'd controul.  
For thee, my country, e'en than life more  
dear,

For thee, my anxious bosom throbs with fear,  
Lest thy omissions with thy crimes conspire  
To rouse o'erwhelming storms of heav'nly  
ire.

Oft have I ponder'd on that joyous time  
When, distant far from manhood's sev'rish  
prime,

On thy maternal lap I careless trod,  
With infant feet that scarcely press'd the sod;  
While the sweet thought of blameless plea-  
sures past,

Each day became more pleasing than the  
last.

But now, like some fond parent who, with  
dread

Beholds the child her soft'ring cares have  
bred,

Heedless and gay, with young-ey'd Hope  
elate,

Disporting near the utmost verge of fate;  
As down her cheeks big drops of anguish  
flow,

Thus from my eyes descend salt streams of  
woe,

Whene'er I gaze on thee, my native land,  
Whose sons full oft, impell'd by Folly's hand,  
Plunge deep in error's tide; and tho' thy  
crimes,

Compar'd with Salem's guilt in other times,  
Weigh but as gossamer; still, still repent!  
O, mark the woes on disobedience sent!  
To Conscience, heav'nly monitors, attend,  
And take Repentance as thy bosom-friend;  
The one instructs us from each hane to fly,  
The other quickly sits us for the sky.

But see! in Fancy's tints what scenes ap-  
pear!

What clouds portentous fill the troubled air!  
From Gallic shores, for deeds of blood ac-  
curst,

The ruin-breathing tempest seems to burst.  
Livorno's faintest guardian shrinks with dread;  
Firenze's lily droops her blushing head;  
Parthenope's sweet strains no longer flow,  
And Rome's imperial eagles shriek with woe:  
While, 'rest of mariners, each effort fails  
By which Italia fain wou'd stem the gales  
Which rend her feeble bark.—Pale light-  
nings flash,

And furious waves her shatter'd vessel dash  
'Gainst dire Destruction's rocks:—appall'd  
she stands,

Imploring quick relief from foreign hands;  
Nor

Nor impotent her cries, for Britain's train,  
Imperious lords of Ocean's wide domain,  
With eagle-swiftness to her aid resort,  
And steer her sinking vessel safe to port.

The tints grow pale, the strong illusion flies;  
Yet still, alas, methinks yon western skies  
Frown on Italia's shores:—my native clime,  
O heed thy poet, and repent in time!

Man's utmost force, oppos'd to hell-born  
might,

Full oft is baffled in th' unequal fight:  
One arm alone to conquer never fails;  
One arm alone o'er Fate herself prevails:  
Turn to thy God, on his support rely;  
Aided by Him, thou may'st the world defy;  
His pow'r alone can vanquish Satan's plan,  
And change each Gallic monster back to man.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

REMARKS on the DECOMPOSITION of MURIATE of SODA, by OXIDE of LEAD. Presented to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE in its last sitting, by CITIZEN VAUQUELIN.

CHEMISTS agree that the oxide of Lead decomposes the muriate of soda; but the manner in which this decomposition is effected has never been satisfactorily explained. All those who have attempted it have been led into a manifest contradiction. The superior affinity of the oxide of lead for the muriatic acid, which has been considered by some as sufficient to solve the difficulty, is destroyed by the decomposition of the muriate of lead by means of caustic soda; that of the carbonic acid, contained in the litharge, to which recourse has been had, is equally prevented by the complete inaction of the carbonate of lead upon the sea-salt, and by the minimum, which contains little of that acid, which, however, decomposes also the muriate of soda.

To obviate this difficulty, some have affirmed that the sea-salt is only partially decomposed by the oxide of lead; but this error proceeds from the erroneous explanation given of a fact which is true in itself.

It is certain, on the contrary, that the decomposition of this salt is complete, when the oxide of lead is in sufficient quantity; for how could this partial action take place if the soda be obtained pure, and why should it be interrupted without any known cause?

With a view to elucidate this subject, M. Vauquelin was induced to enter upon the following experiments.

1. With seven parts of finely pulverized litharge, he mixed one part of muriate of soda, to which he added a sufficient quantity of water to give it the con-

sistence of thin pap, and afterwards agitated it for several hours, in order to facilitate the action of those substances upon each other.

The oxide of lead lost its natural colour, and gradually became white. Its bulk was greatly augmented, and, in proportion as the water was absorbed, the mixture assumed such a degree of consistence, that he was under the necessity of adding, at different intervals, to it a great quantity of water. At the expiration of four days the litharge appearing entirely changed in its nature, he diffused the mass in seven or eight parts of water, and afterwards filtered it.

The filtered liquor possessed a strong alkaline taste, and held in solution a small portion of muriate of lead, but not a particle of muriate of soda. When reduced to about a tenth of its volume, it furnished crystals of carbonate of soda, which were rendered opaque by some remains of muriate of lead.

2. The oxide of lead, when washed and dried, was of a dirty white colour, and its weight had augmented about one eighth. When exposed to a gentle heat it acquired a very beautiful citron-colour, and lost 0.025 of its weight. A part of this oxide, treated with a solution of caustic soda, exhibited the following phenomena.—1. Its citron-colour was changed into a dirty yellow.—2. It lost its pulverulent form, assumed that of needle-shaped crystals, and its bulk became much diminished. The solution of soda had not sensibly altered its taste; it however yielded a very abundant black precipitate by hydrosulphuret of soda, a white precipitate with the nitric and muriatic acids; but that formed by the first was re-dissolved by an excess of acid. These precipitates were perfectly similar to that part of the mass which was not dissolved by the soda.



3. A hundred parts of the same mass were treated with dilute nitric acid, which dissolved the greatest part of it, while that which remained displayed a white colour and a crystalline form. This substance, when separated from the liquor, melted upon burning coals, assumed a black colour, and was dissipated in fumes without leaving any lead in a metallic state: circumstances which clearly indicate that this substance was common muriate of lead. The portion dissolved in the nitric acid, when evaporated by a gentle heat, furnished crystals of nitrate of lead, among which there appeared a few needle-shaped crystals of muriate of lead, which had been dissolved by the nitric acid.

4. A hundred other parts of the mass, when treated with boiling-water, did not appear to undergo any change, and the liquor scarcely exhibited any signs of the presence of lead with the hydrosulphuret of potash.

From these experiments it appears demonstrated, — 1. That the litharge employed for the decomposition of muriate of soda, is a muriate of lead with an excess of oxide. — 2. That the caustic alkalis do not decompose this salt, but merely dissolve it. — 3. That it is in consequence of the affinity of the muriate of lead for this oxide, that the litharge decomposes sea-salt. — 4. That it is this superabundant quantity of oxide in proportion to the common muriate of lead, which imparts to this salt the property of assuming a citron-colour, by means of heat, which never happens to the common muriate of lead. — 5. That it is the oxide which renders this muriate of lead nearly insoluble in water. — 6. That it is the oxide which the nitric acid holds in solution with which it forms nitrate of lead, whilst it leaves only neutralized muriate of lead.

So true is it that the oxide of lead never effects the decomposition of muriate of soda but in forming a muriate of lead with an excess of oxide, that, when we decompose the common muriate of lead by caustic soda, we never can entirely free it from all its muriatic acid. There always remains a sufficient quantity to preserve the lead in that state in which it is found after the decomposition of the muriate of soda; which is demonstrated by the citron-colour which it assumes on the application of heat, by its decomposition with the nitric acid, by the separation of the common muriate of lead, and

the formation of the nitrate of lead which takes place during this operation.

It is therefore evidently in consequence of a double affinity that the oxide of lead decomposes the muriate of soda, by the attraction of the oxide of lead for the muriatic acid, and of the muriate of lead for an excess of oxide.

Hence we may readily explain why so much oxide of lead is requisite to effect the complete decomposition of the muriate of soda, since that five-sixths at least of this oxide are employed, not to decompose the sea-salt, but to form the muriate of lead with an excess of oxide, and that the fourth at most of this oxide combines with the muriatic acid, in the state of a true muriate of lead.

Hence it may be affirmed, that the litharge completely decomposes the muriate of soda, when in a sufficient quantity, and that the soda never wholly decomposes the muriate of lead, in whatever quantity it may be employed.

If the carbonate of lead cannot decompose the muriate of soda, it follows that the carbonate of soda must perfectly decompose the muriate of lead; and this is in fact confirmed by experience.

Besides, the muriate of lead is not the only salt of this kind which possesses the property of absorbing an excess of oxide. The sulphate, and the nitrate, and perhaps many others, possess it also. A proof of the truth of this is furnished by the decomposition of the nitrate and sulphate of lead, by caustic alkalis, and particularly by ammonia. There always remains in the oxide of lead a small quantity of these acids, the first of which is detected by the nitrous vapours which are disengaged on heating the washed precipitate; the second by a residuum left by the nitric acid, with which the precipitate obtained from the sulphate of lead was treated, and which residuum is itself nothing more than a sulphate of lead.

Vauquelin concludes his observations by suggesting the probability that the decomposition of muriate of soda by lime is effected in a similar manner; and he informs the Institute that he is about to enter upon a course of experiments in order to ascertain the truth of this conjecture, which shall in due time be laid before the Society.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. HERSCHEL has laid before this learned body, a paper "On the Quantity and Velocity of the Solar Motion," which

which he considers as a sequel to his account of the direction of the solar motion. With regard to the proportional distance of the stars, Dr. H. observes that "neither the parallax nor real motion of a star can be ascertained till its relative distance is fixed upon. In attempting to do this, it will not be satisfactory to divide the stars into a few magnitudes, and suppose *these* to represent the relative distances we require. There are not perhaps, among all the stars of the heavens, any two that are exactly at the same distance from us; much less can we admit that the stars, which we call of the first magnitude, are equally distant from the sun. And, indeed, if the brightness of the stars is admitted as a criterion by which we are to arrange them, it is perfectly evident that all those of the first magnitude must differ as much in distance as they certainly do in lustre, yet imperfect as this may be, it is at present the only rule that we have to go by." The relative brightness of six stars may be expressed thus: Sirius — — — Arcturus — Capella — — — Lyra — — — Aldebaran — Procyon — — — Then the proportional distances will be expressed as follows:

Sirius	1.00	Lyra	1.30
Arcturus	1.20	Aldebaran	1.40
Capella	1.25	Procyon	1.40

The difference between Sirius and Arcturus is here made very considerable; but, according to Dr. H., not more so than the difference in their brightness will fully justify.

We have next a table drawn out to shew that an increase or decrease of the solar motion will have a contrary effect upon the required real motions of different stars. By this table, the real motion of Arcturus compared with that of Aldebaran, shews that when the solar motion is increased from 1.0 to 1.5 and to 2", the real motion of Arcturus will be gradually diminished from 1.57 to 1.30 to 1.02, while that of Aldebaran undergoes a contrary change from 0.53 to 0.86 and to 1".13.

From these and other considerations we are told, that the motions of Arcturus and Aldebaran being contrary to each other, may be made perfectly equal by supposing the sun's annual motion to be 1".85923; for then the real annual motion of Arcturus towards the parallaxic centre is 1".091, and that of Aldebaran towards the opposite part of the heavens, in which the solar apex is placed, will be

1".091 likewise; the first in a direction 55° 29' 39" south preceding, the latter 88° 16' 31" north following their respective parallels: and a composition of these motions with the parallaxic ones, arising from the solar motion, will produce the apparent motions of the stars which have been established by observation.

Dr. H. next proceeds to calculations, for drawing figures that will represent the observed motions of the stars: these are illustrated with figures. He then goes on to take a general view of the causes of the motions of celestial bodies; and he observes, that a motion of the stars may arise either from their mutual gravitation towards each other, or from an original projectile force impressed upon them. These causes are known to act on all bodies belonging to the solar system, so as to give them a very particular appropriate direction.

As attraction acts at all distances, it is to be considered whether the motions of stars can be accounted for by the mutual gravitation of stars towards each other, or by a periodical binal revolution of them about a common centre of gravity; or whether we ought not to have recourse to some very distant attractive centre. This (says the doctor) may be decided by calculation:—let the sun, for instance, and Sirius be two equal bodies placed in the most favourable situation to permit a mutual approach by attraction, then it may be proved that the space over which one of them would pass in a year, were the matter of both collected in the other as an attractive centre, would be less than a five thousand millionth part of a second, supposing that motion to be seen by an eye at the distance of Sirius, and admitting the parallax of the whole orbit of the earth on this star to be one second. This proves that mere attractions cannot be the cause of the observed sidereal motions.

In the case of supposed binal revolutions of stars about a common centre of gravity, the united power of the connected stars, provided the mass of either of them did not greatly exceed that of the sun, would fall very short of the attraction required. The star Arcturus, which moves in an opposite direction to the proposed solar motion, were it connected with the sun, and the proper projectile motion could not describe an arch of 1' about their common centre in less than 102 years; and though the opposite motion of the sun by a parallaxic effect would



would double that quantity, it still would fall short of the change observed in a single year.

Dr. Herschel infers that the projectile motion must be combined with attraction, and the motions of the stars, when regulated in this manner, are not unlike the disposition by which bodies of the solar system are governed. In considering the probable existence of a centre of attraction, it is observed, that there are two ways in which a centre of attraction, so powerful as the present occasion would require, may be constructed: the most simple of them would be a single body of great magnitude,—this may exist, though we should not be able to perceive it by any superiority of lustre, as the decrease of its light arising from its great distance would hardly be compensated by the size of its diameter; but as this is hypothetical, it cannot be admitted into the discussion.

The second way of the construction of a very powerful centre, may be the joint attraction of a great number of stars united into one condensed group: the existence of such groups has been proved, for, says Dr. Herschel, "the nebula discovered by Dr. Halley in the year 1714, in which he and other observers saw no star, I have ascertained to be a globular cluster, containing probably not less than 14,000 stars." This cluster must have a very powerful attractive centre of gravity, which may be able to keep many far distant celestial bodies in controul. An union of many such clusters will form a still more powerful centre of gravitation, whose influence may extend to a whole region of scattered stars.

If a still more powerful, but more diffused exertion of attraction should be required than what may be found in the union of clusters, we have hundreds of thousands of stars, not to say millions, contained in very compressed parts of the milky way. These immense regions may well occasion the sidereal motions referred to; and a similarity in the direction of these motions will want no illustration.

As additional reasons for the admission of far distant centres of attraction, as well as projectile motions in the stars that are connected with them, it may be observed, that independently of the solar motions, the action of these causes will be equally required to explain the acknowledged motions of the stars. For if the sun be at rest, then Arcturus must

change its place more than 2" a year; and consequently this and many other stars, which are well known to change their situation, must be supposed to have projectile motions, and to be subject to the attraction of far distant centres.

As the result of his several speculations, Dr. Herschel observes, that "it appears, in the present state of our knowledge of the observed proper motions of the stars, we have reason to fix upon the quantity of the solar motion to be such as by an eye, placed at right angles to its direction, and at the distance of Sirius from us, would be seen to describe annually an arc of 1" 116992 of a degree, and its velocity, till we are acquainted with the real distance of this star, can only be expressed by the proportional number 1116992.

The apparent velocities of Arcturus and Aldebaran, without a solar motion, were supposed, by a table already referred to, as 208 to 12; but when the deception arising from its parallax effect is removed by calculation, these velocities are to each other only as 179 to 85, or as 2 to 1: and though Arcturus still remains a star that moves with great velocity, yet there are by the table four or five stars with nearly as much motion, and four with more. This solar motion also removes the deception by which the motion of a star of the consequence  $\lambda$  Orionis is so concealed as hardly to shew any velocity; whereas, by computation, we find that it really moves at a rate which is fully equal to the motion of the sun.

The similarity of the directions of the sidereal motions is an indication that the stars, having such motions, as well as the sun, are acted upon by some connecting cause, which can only be attraction; and as attraction will not explain the observed phenomena without the existence of projectile motions, it must be admitted that the motions of the stars are governed by the same two ruling principles which regulate the orbital motions of the bodies of the solar system. It must also be admitted that, we may invert the inference from the operation of these causes in our system, conclude that their influence upon the sidereal motions will tend to produce a similar effect; by which means the probable motion of the sun, and of the stars in orbits, becomes a subject that may receive the assistance of arguments supported by observation.

At the last sitting of this Society, a paper

paper by Mr. GILPIN was read, containing interesting and curious Observations on the Dip and Variation of the Magnetic Needle, made at his apartments in Somerset-House, under the direction of Mr. Cavendish, for the last ten years.

A paper was also read, being an Account of an Analysis of a kind of native Iron found at the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. SMITHSON TENNANT. The metal consisted of an alloy of nickel and iron, in the proportion of one of the for-

mer to ten of the latter. It yielded plumbago when treated with acid.

At the same sitting Dr. HERSCHEL furnished a paper as a Summary of and Sequel to his former Papers on the Figure of the Planet Saturn. He now is of opinion that the diameter of that planet is much greater at the equator than he formerly supposed, but that it is much flattened at the poles. The Society then adjourned to the first Thursday in November.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS FRICKER and MR. RICHARD CLARKE'S, (BOND-STREET,) for a new Mode of Decorating the Walls of Apartments in Imitation of fine Cloth, without Joint, Seam, &c., by Means of cementing Flock on Walls of Plaster, &c.

THE wall to be decorated must be first made very smooth and even by means of pumice-stone; it is then to be done over with strong size; and when dry the operation is to be repeated. Afterwards a composition is to be made, consisting of one gallon of linseed-oil, one gallon of turpentine, and one pound of gum anima, boiled, with colouring matter such as the colouring of the flock to be used, till it comes to the thickness of tar. The wall, as soon as the second body of size is dry, is to be done over with this composition, and left very smooth; the flock is to be made of the refuse of woollen-cloth, silk, or cotton, and is to be put into a box having the properties of a pair of bellows, with a hole in the middle, and through this hole it is to be forced against the wall while it is yet wet with the aforesaid composition. A machine like a hair-dresser's powdering-box, with the hole perfectly open, is likewise recommended for the purpose of covering the wall with flock.

MR. RICHARD WILLCOX'S, (LAMBETH,) for Machinery for the more expeditiously Cutting and Stripping the various Furs from Skins now cut or stripped by Hand, and for sundry Methods of Preparing and Cleansing the said Skins.

Instead of the left hand, now usually employed, Mr. Willcox substitutes a thin plate of metal, ivory, &c., capable of holding down the fur, which is placed on its edge, and pressed in contact with the

felt of the skin, previously laid smooth, either on a horizontal bed or on a roller. The apparatus necessary for advancing the skin, as the fur is cut, is exhibited in the drawing attached to the specification. One part of it requires the application of the hand and foot of the workmen; but the other requires no other action than that of the first mover, which may be a steam-engine, or any other source of power, together with the attention of the workman to supply the pelts, as may be necessary.

To produce a similar effect, the metal or ivory roller is used, which it to be moderately pressed in contact with the surface of the pelt, the said roller being turned in a contrary direction to that of the skin, by which the fur is effectually drawn or removed out of the way of the knife, and prevented from being mutilated or cut short.

Again, for effectually separating the fur, and for cutting, or cutting and plucking, in the same machine, with the roller is employed a piece of canvas, or other strong material, joined at the two extremities, and forming a perpetual web round the said rollers. By this means the canvas being pressed in contact with the surface of the skin, and moving with about double the speed of the skin, in a contrary direction, causes the fur to adhere to the said canvas in the exact order and situation as it was on the skin or pelt, where it may be divided or locked, at the option of the person attending the machine. The long or coarse hair with the fur is also cut without previously plucking, because both adhere to the canvas, which being passed out of the way of the cutting part of the apparatus, the same is caused to pass over one of the leading rollers where the canvas is bent nearly



nearly to a right-angle, so as to introduce a metal plate as close as possible to the surface of the fur attached to the canvas as described; the long hair, now usually plucked, comes in contact against the edge of the said plate, whilst a roller, studded with different rows or locks of hair, leather, or any other flexible or elastic matter, which, being driven in the same direction with the fur, effectually brushes, scrapes, or separates, the long hair cut from the skin, from the fur, by pressing it against the edge of the plate, whence it is conveyed into the trough, and prevented from falling or mixing with the fur again.

To strengthen the said skins, and prevent the possibility of delay in case the pelts being cut, the skins, previously to cutting, are fixed on a strong canvas cloth, covered with a cement composed of wax, rosin, grease, and a little ochre, or some other such adhesive matters. In some cases the fur is too short to be separated by the machine: then the extremity of the skin is fixed to or between rollers, so as to draw it over a roller with a second very small roller in front of the skin, whilst a third larger roller, resembling a worm, or quick flat thread-screw, when viewed in its longitudinal direction, moves with a greater velocity in a contrary direction to the skin, whereby a portion of the long hair is caught each revolution, and jammed between a part of the worm or thread and the same roller in front of the skin, is thereby plucked out of the skin.

The patentee further adds, that his knives form an important part of his invention, being made of the best hardened tempered steel, which is fluted, grooved or toothed on the faced side, so that when ground for use on the opposite surface, it obtains an edge similar to a very fine saw, and, being principally made circular, possesses a two-fold advantage; that is,—1. It turns on its axis against its work, and thereby produces a drawing-stroke with a much greater velocity than would be produced without rotation.—2. The whole external line constituting the circular edge of the knife coming successively in contact with the skin, it is found to keep its edge at least twelve times as long as the present knives, which are made of malleable iron, for the purpose of preserving a rough edge, that being found to answer the purpose of cutting better than a smooth one; and this effect is produced in these knives by

MONTHLY MAG., No. 148.

the fluting, with a very great saving of labour and time.

MESSRS. HOBSON & CO., (SHEFFIELD,) for  
*a Method of Sheathing Ships, Roofing Houses, and Lining Water-Spouts, with a Material not heretofore used for those Purposes.*

The material made use of for the purposes specified, is zinc cast into ingots of any convenient size, shape, or figure; after which the same is to be rolled between rollers, so as to convert it into plates of any required thickness: but, to prevent the zinc from cracking under the rollers, it must be heated to between 200° and 300° of Fahrenheit, and kept at that heat till the metal is reduced to one-fourth of its original thickness; after which it may be rolled to the thickness required without further heating. After this process the plates are found to be very hard, and difficult to be bent or worked: they must then be annealed by again heating them to the foregoing temperature, and the plates will then possess the tenacity and flexibility required for sheathing ships, roofing houses, and lining of water-spouts. The sheets of zinc, in this state, may be cut, bored, punched, or perforated, like copper, and may be fastened with iron nails to ships having the usual tree-nails, bolts, or fastenings, but not of copper, or the nails may be of iron coated with zinc or tin.

The patentees add, that the best general rule for applying metals as fastenings for zinc sheathing, is to take that metal which is nearest in that power which chemists call Galvanism to zinc itself, and causes the least quantity of oxidation, when made with it into a galvanic pile. Iron and tin are metals of this description; and those metals are to be preferred, of which a piece laid in salt-water, in contact with a piece of zinc, is found to produce the smallest change in the zinc in any given time. The same method may be taken in roofing houses and lining spouts, but the same thing may be done by solder composed of tin and zinc, or of tin and lead, similar to that used by plumbers, under the name of soft solder.

MR. WILLIAM SAMPSON'S, (LIVERPOOL,) for  
*Improvements in the Application of Power employed mechanically, especially as adapted to the Use of Cranks and Fly-Wheels, &c.*

The improvements described in this specification consist in the division of any power

Kk

power which turns a reciprocating axis between two or more arms intersecting that axis, and communicating their motion to corresponding cranks, wheels, or other suitable contrivances, for the purpose of uniting to work one and the same shaft: the arms by this combined process transmitting to the shaft the power impressed on them; for the action of each arm assists that of the rest; and, if the power be equally divided between the two arms, the action of the one exactly balances that of the other. Machines made according to this invention may be considerably varied in their structure, may be made of any size, and worked by any power capable of giving sufficient impulse to the axis, or different machines may be impelled by different forces, and may be made to act at right-angles to each other, or otherwise, so as to combine in one common operation. Small machines may be worked by a handle suspended

from an axis, and aided by a pendulum. The motion of the shafts in one uniform direction either way is preserved by means of proper ratchet wheels and catches: horizontal wheels are to be preferred when the shaft is vertical. The machines may be worked in any position, upright or reversed, or laid laterally, with little or no alteration of their relative parts; the ratchet wheels must be suited to the change of position: the relative situation of the different parts of the machine may be variously changed, and the power transferred in any direction. The power may also be divided variously, and its balance still preserved, entirely or partially, as the case may require. If it be originally by alteration on two opposite arms, turning on one axis, it will act with the greatest advantage. Machines constructed on this plan are liable to a very small degree of friction.

*N. B. Communications of Patentees are particularly requested.*

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

*As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

### ASTRONOMY.

**THE** Astrarium improved, or Views of the principal Fixed Stars and Constellations, presented on Twelve Plates, (one for each Month in the Year,) from which their Names and relative Situations may be known by simple Inspection.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox. 2s. 6d.

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Sultana, or the Jealous Queen, a Tragedy; by William Gardiner.

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the Facts elucidated; with an Appendix, containing a Variety of Astronomical and Geographical Problems; also some useful Tables, and a comprehensive Vocabulary; by Margaret Bryan. 4to., 2 guineas.

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A Report of the Trial of Mr. J. Kelly, Paymaster of the 32d Regiment of Foot, for the Murder of Captain W. Harrison, of the



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## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX.

"*Illum non populi fasces non purpura regum Flexit.*"

ORDINARY beings are produced in abundance, while geniuses, on the other hand, appear but seldom: nature, liberal, but not profuse of her favours, regulates her conduct by general laws, and is never prodigal of her prodigies. As it is a happy union of extraordinary qualifications that creates eminence, great men are consequently rare, and, like comets, appear but once in a century. On those occasions they, of course, excite the wonder and admiration of their contemporaries; but while they merely dazzle vulgar minds by their splendor,

those of a superior cast view them with a philosophical eye, and are aware that in the political as in the physical world, luminous bodies, however resplendent they may seem, are to be valued according to the measure of their utility alone.

In respect to the specific merits of a statesman, posterity, perhaps, can only decide with due impartiality. In a free country like our own, the opinions of a large portion of the community are liable to be warped by party zeal, and the merits, as well as demerits of the various candidates for public favour are not always estimated by a correct standard. Yet when death closes the awful scene, envy is disarmed of half her malignity, and "the cold dull voice" of praise is then  
but



but seldom exerted in behalf of unworthy objects.

In treating of the celebrated subject of this memoir, we shall endeavour to steer a middle course, between the two extremes, and after exhibiting a candid sketch of the life of the great orator whom we have just lost, a feeble attempt will be made to pourtray his character. Perhaps both friends and enemies may disavow the likeness; but notwithstanding this, the artist has, at least, the satisfaction to reflect, that he has endeavoured to manage his pencil with fidelity, if not with talent.

The family of Fox was originally seated in Wiltshire, and William Fox, of Farley, in that county, is the first of whom any mention has been made. His youngest son, Sir Stephen, appears to have resided abroad during the exile of the Stuart family; and when the restoration took place, his merits and services were not overlooked. He attained the honour of knighthood, then not so lavishly bestowed as at present, and became, in succession, a clerk of the Green Cloth, a Lord of the Treasury, &c. but the most remarkable incident of his life, perhaps, is the circumstance of his becoming a father when almost an octogenarian; for at this late period he married a second time, and was not only the founder of his own fortune, but also of two noble houses—those of Ilchester and Holland. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that Chelsea Hospital, that noble and munificent asylum for our soldiers, is chiefly indebted to him for its existence.

Such was the grandfather of the subject of this memoir. Henry Fox, his father, embarked at an early period of life in the ocean of politics, and made prizes of some of the best offices in the gift of the crown. He was Secretary at War, Secretary of State, and then Paymaster General of the Forces, the last of which employments rendered him obnoxious to censure; for being unpopular on account of his parliamentary conduct, which was of a high *Tory* complexion, the city of London was pleased to term him, in one of its addresses, “the defaulter of unaccounted millions.” He is allowed, however, to have been a man of great talents and eloquence, and it is but justice to observe, that the immense emoluments which he derived from his situation, being, on one hand, restricted by no positive law, and, on the other, countenanced by uniform custom, were gene-

rally considered as the fair and regular perquisites of office\*.

Charles James Fox, the third son of Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland†, by Georgina, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Richmond, was born on the 13th of January, O.S. in the year 1748. From his birth he was the darling of his father, and the family having just lost his elder brother Henry, he, of course, experienced much indulgence. Indeed, this partiality was carried to a great, and perhaps an unpardonable length; for nothing was refused to him, and all the servants of the family were at length accustomed to pay the most obsequious obedience to his commands, however whimsical or capricious.

Notwithstanding this, his education was not neglected; and as Montaigne’s father was particularly anxious that he should be instructed in the *dead languages* at an early period of his life, so it was the wish of Lord Holland (for he had obtained a peerage soon after the accession of his present Majesty) that his son should be instructed at one and the same time in two *living ones*: he was accordingly taught French from his cradle, and spoke it while a boy with still greater fluency than English.

As he was intended for public life, so he received a public education, and was sent to Eton, when that school had attained a high degree of celebrity, under the auspices of Edward Barnard, M. A. who became head master in 1754.

At the age of thirteen he distinguished himself by his exercises, which reflect great credit on his precocious talents, and some of his juvenile friends even then contemplated him as a future statesman and orator‡. While his contemporaries,

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\* Henry Fox, Lord Holland, like his son Charles, cultivated the Muses, and we have seen “Verses to a Lady with an artificial Rose,” which do him great credit.—The following is the first stanza:

“Fair copy of the fairest flower,  
Thy colours equal Nature’s power;  
Thou hast the Rose’s blushing hue,  
Art full as pleasing to the view:  
Go thou to Chloe’s lovely breast,  
Whose sweetness can give all the rest,” &c.

† Lady Georgina Carolina Fox was created Baroness of Holland in 1762, and her husband Baron Holland, of Foxley, in the county of Wilts, April 16, 1763.

‡ Lord Carlisle’s auguries may be considered as strictly prophetic, and it ought not to be forgotten,

raries, Storer and Hare, acquired great fame, the former by his verses beginning

"Vos valete & plaudite,"

and the latter by his

"Turnum ad certamen itura alloquitur Lavinia,"

young Fox attained high reputation by his

"Vocat labor ultimus,"

composed about the year 1761, his

"I, fugias, celeri volitans per nubila cursu," written in 1764, and his

"Quid miri faciat Natura,"

followed by a Greek dialogue, in 1765. We refer the curious to the "*Musæ Etonenses: seu Carminum Delectus*," for the particulars, but shall here transcribe the first of the pieces alluded to above, by way of specimen:

VOCAT LABOR ULTIMUS.

"Poscitur: at nobis si rite precantibus olim  
Dixeris optatum, Musa, rogata melos,  
Nunc quoque et emerito præsens succurre  
poetæ;

Dona ferens adeat sic tua fana cliens.

Tuque per Aoniis loca si celebrata Camænis

Sæpe tuâ erravi, Pegase, vectus ope,

Decurso prope jam stadio, metamque sub ipsam,

Ne lassâ infami membra pudore trahas.

Gentis amore Maro Latium canit: o mihi  
talis

Spiritus accedat; non minor urget amor:

Ut patriæ, (neque enim ingratus natalia rura

Præpolui campis, mater Etona, tuis)

Ut patriæ carisque sodalibus, ut tibi dicam

Anglice supremum Quinctiliane vale.

Si quid est, veteres quod Musa imitata, Latinis

Luserit aut Graiis non aliena modis,

Omne tuum est; mihi Pieridum de fonte fororum

Pura ministeriis contigit unda tuis.

Teque precor (levitas olim vesana fidelis

Respuit oblatam si monitoris opem,

Acrior aut si me commovit lingua, meisve

Moribus aut famæ virga meæ)

Ne tot consumptos tecum feliciter annos

Infelix animo debeat hora tuo.

forgotten, that, unlike some other prophecies, they were pronounced long anterior to the events recorded:

"How will my Fox, alone from strength of parts,

Shake the loud Senate, animate the hearts  
Of fearful statesmen! while around you stand  
Both Peers and Commons list'ning your command.

What praise to Pitt, to Townshend e'er was due,

In future times, my Fox, shall wait on you."

Care vale, valeas et mater Etona, (supremum  
Musæa recinit tristis alumnus ope)

Prataque, et æriâ splendentes vertice tures,

Silvaque carminibus concelebrata meis;

Vosque adeo indigenæ quæ rivi in margine  
Musæ

Castalias Thamefi post habuistis aquas,

Extremum concede mihi, sacra turba, laborem;

Sic beet emeritum non inhonesta rudis."

From Eton Mr. Fox removed to Hertford College, Oxford, where he also distinguished himself by his talents, and Dr. Newcome, his tutor, was afterwards rewarded with the Primacy of Ireland for his services on this occasion. After remaining there some time, he was immediately sent on his travels, according to the absurd custom of that day, by which an Englishman was bound to be better acquainted with the manners, fashions, and productions of every other country in Europe than his own. It will be scarcely supposed, by those who have seen Mr. Fox, or examined his dress at any time during the last twenty years, that he had been once celebrated as a *beau garçon*; but the fact is, that at this period he was one of the most fashionable young men about town, and there are multitudes now living who still recollect his *chapeau bras*, his red-heeled shoes, and his blue hair-powder.

Meanwhile, his father, still keeping the original object in view, determined to inspire him with a taste for public business, and accordingly, in the beginning of 1768, he was returned for Midhurst, in the county of Sussex. Two things are remarkable on this occasion; the first is, that, like the celebrated Waller, he became a Member of the House of Commons before he attained the legal age: the second, that Midhurst was one of those very boroughs which he himself seems afterwards to have considered a nuisance in a free country.

As Lord Holland possessed the favour of Lord Bute, and enjoyed the confidence of his present Majesty, the career of public employments lay open to his son. Accordingly, he had been only two years in parliament when, on the 13th of February, 1770, he became a member of the Admiralty Board, at the time when the celebrated Admiral Sir Edward, afterwards Lord Hawke, presided there. On May 6, 1772, he resigned that situation, and on the 9th of January, 1773, was nominated a Commissioner of the Treasury.

At this period his political principles appear to have been strictly in unison with



with those of his father, and he was often afterwards reminded by his adversaries that the doctrines advanced by him in the case of the printers who had been imprisoned, were rather unfavourable to the principles of liberty, while his assertion, "that the voice of the people was only to be heard in the House of Commons," was controverted by the whole tenor of the latter part of his life.

On the death of Lord Holland, in 1774, a new and memorable epoch occurred in the life of his son. At the age of twenty-six, he now felt himself completely freed from all restraint, in the possession of an ample patrimony\*, to which was added the reversion of a profitable place†.

The reign of the passions now commenced, and swept away his fortune in the torrent; he was also doomed, nearly at the same time, to be deprived of his employment; for having given offence to Lord North, who was then First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, that nobleman formed a new Board, and having mentioned this circumstance in a laconic note, added, somewhat ironically, "that he did not see Mr. Fox's name in the list of members."

Anterior to this period, the extraordinary talents of Mr. Fox had only been known to his particular friends, but a field was, from this moment, opened for their display, which finally led to the most astonishing results. Happily, he had not pledged himself on the grand colonial question respecting taxation independent of representation, so that he rose in the House of Commons to debate on the subject of the American war free and unincumbered. He had hitherto but little studied the nature and end of a free government, in a political point of view; and on this occasion the author of the "Sublime and Beautiful," then in the zenith of his talents, was his monitor.

Never, either before or since, has such a constellation of talents appeared on the opposition benches of the House of Commons. Barré, bred from his youth to arms, exhibited all the hardihood of a soldier. In person and address like Ulysses, like him also, he gained on his

hearers as he proceeded, and at length extorted from a despotic minister, and a corrupt majority, a bill for appointing commissioners to detect errors which were never rectified, and institute reforms which were never carried into effect.

Dunning, the most celebrated advocate at the English bar, was also the only lawyer of that day who could argue like a statesman in the House of Commons. To the surprise of all, and perhaps of none more than himself, he proved victorious in one memorable instance, for he brought a compliant parliament to vote a libel on itself, in consequence of the declaration, "that the influence of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished."

Saville, by the excellence of his character, no less than the extent of his property, contributed not a little to the common cause. He would have been respected as a good orator, had he not possessed the more transcendent praise of being a good man.

Burke, one of the most accomplished speakers of his age, without possessing the advantages of either birth or fortune, deservedly attained a high degree of celebrity, by his learning and his talents. The Treasury Bench appeared to tremble under the thunder of his eloquence, while royalty itself was shorn of half its splendor, in consequence of his economical reforms. He argued against the American war, chiefly on the ground of its impolicy: but Fox, young, bold, and impetuous, attacked it on account of its injustice. Liberated, at length, from the seductions of wine and of play, he rose with a giant's might, and being armed with the better cause, his adversaries, although arrayed in all the power and influence of the state, appeared but as pigmies before him. The friend and associate-of-Camden, of Chatham, of Shelburne, and of Portland, who supported the same cause in the House of Peers, he was already considered as the second man of the Whig party, and in reality was the first; for he, who excelled others, was alone entitled to direct them.

At length all the predictions of Mr. Fox and his associates were fully and fatally verified; for Burgoyne was captured, Cornwallis was obliged to capitulate; and France and Holland having become parties in the struggle, the contest itself became unpopular in the extreme. Lord North, confounded, overwhelmed, and almost driven to despair, was now obliged to resign; but he did not, like former ministers,

\* The chief part of it, situated at Kingsgate, Dandelion, and Queiks, in the isle of Thanet, was sold to Mr. Powell, who had held a place under his father.

† The clerkship of the Pells in Ireland: this sinecure was purchased by the present Earl of Liverpool.

ministers, take refuge in the House of Peers; on the contrary, he remained in the midst of his partisans, who still formed a numerous band, braved all the clamours of his adversaries, defied their threats, and declared himself ready to meet any inquiry they might wish to institute.

Mr. Fox obtained the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the spring of 1782, while the Marquis of Rockingham, the most uniform honest and upright statesman whom we have possessed since the Revolution, was nominated First Lord of the Treasury. Much was expected from, and much, it must be owned, was performed by a ministry, the most respectable of any that has been seen in England during the present reign. But the sudden death of the nobleman just mentioned, at once afflicted the nation and divided the friends of liberty, while the ex-minister and his adherents knew how to derive advantage from the storm, and reap benefit from the disunity that unhappily ensued.

A dispute, as had been foreseen, immediately took place about who should succeed as First Lord of the Treasury. The candidates were, Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, and the present Duke of Portland; the favour of the King made the interest of the former preponderate, and a schism having ensued, Mr. Fox retired in disgust. As the Earl of Chatham was accustomed to observe "that he would never be responsible for actions which he did not direct," so the Secretary of State, when he withdrew, remarked, "that he had determined never to connive at plans in private, which he could not publicly avow."

What those plans may have been, we are left to guess. We have reason to believe, that the only ostensible dispute in the cabinet was relative to the independence of America, which Mr. Fox wished to grant as a boon, while Lord Shelburne desired to confer it in the manner of a bargain: the secret, and perhaps leading cause, on the present occasion, originated in friendship to the Duke of Portland, then a very popular nobleman, whose exclusion had produced the most fatal jealousies among the best friends of liberty.

Mr. Fox now resumed his old seat, facing the Treasury bench, while his former colleague, the Earl of Shelburne, was busied in concluding a peace with France, Spain, Holland, and the United

States of America. This nobleman, although possessed of great talents, forgot to adopt the most obvious means for ensuring his own safety. In the first place, he did not call a new parliament, and in the next, he omitted to secure the immense advantages resulting from the press, which, in a free country, will always influence, if not govern, the nation. But even as it was, he would have triumphed, but for a most odious as well as impolitic coalition, supposed to be bottomed on ambition alone, and destitute of any common principle of union.

The political success of Mr. Fox and Lord North was, however, ephemeral. While they agreed in no one great measure for the common good, the nation seemed to unite as one man against them; and the King having become jealous of his prerogative, on the introduction of the "East India Bill," they were obliged to retire, but not until means had been resorted to, which no friend of the constitution could either advise or practise.

A phenomenon in the political world now took place, for a stripling, just of age, upborne on the wings of royal and popular favour, succeeded to the post of Premier, and kept it for upwards of twenty years. William Pitt, the younger son of that William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who had been the rival of Henry Fox, Lord Holland, to a greater portion of eloquence than his father added all his ambition. He was the first minister, since the accession of the house of Hanover, who dared to remain in place in defiance to the declared sense of the House of Commons; and such was the gullibility of the nation, that merely by using the magic sounds of peace and economy, he contrived to involve it in more wars and debts than any other statesman since the Conquest. On great occasions he displayed an extraordinary portion of talent, but yet he, at the same time, did not blush to stoop to cunning and chicanery, for his sole aim was success, and he was determined either to obtain or to preserve it at all hazards. Such was the opponent with whom the subject of this memoir had now to contend for the government of the empire; such the man, who could only be prevailed upon to relinquish it with his life! Meanwhile, the tide of popularity had set in so strongly against Mr. Fox, that at the general election, in 1784, many of his friends lost their seats in the House of Commons\*.

\* These were jocosely termed *Fox's Martyrs*.



and he himself was obliged to enter into a long and expensive contest for Westminster. He had originally been returned for that city by the voice of the inhabitants at large, and in direct opposition to the influence of the Northumberland and Newcastle families, backed by that of the crown. Supported now by the Portland and Devonshire interests, he maintained a sharp and dubious struggle; but after the lapse of forty-seven days poll, he appeared at the close to have a majority of 235 votes in his favour. A scrutiny, however, was demanded and obtained by his adversaries, so that he would have been entirely excluded, for a time, from the House of Commons, had he not been returned, through the friendship of Sir Thomas, now Lord Dundas, for a district of Scotch boroughs: but at length his triumph was complete, and a prosecution having been commenced against the High Bailiff, the latter was cast in damages to the amount of two thousand pounds.

The next public affair in which we find him engaged, was the prosecution of Mr. Hastings; and it must be allowed, while the charges against the Governor General of India, on one hand, required, nay demanded investigation, that, on the other, the period of time to which the trial was protracted appears to have been equally impolitic and unjust. Alas! who will now think of impeaching successful delinquency, or dragging victorious oppression, by which the individual and the nation have alike profited, before the tribunal of the House of Peers?

On two great occasions the talents of Mr. Fox proved eminently serviceable to the nation: one, when Mr. Pitt, at the instigation of the Court of Berlin, wished to wage an unprofitable war with Russia relative to the possession of Oczakow; the other, when, in the wantonness of power, he urged a contest with Spain. Experience has since proved that these objects were contemptible, and the finger of posterity will point with scorn to that page of our history, when a minister who derived all his credit from his management of the finances, laboured to impoverish the nation by two ridiculous, but bloody conflicts, one of which had for its object the preservation of the Turkish frontier, and the other a participation in the trade of cat-skins and sea-otters!

In 1788, Mr. Fox, worn out, and perhaps disgusted with public business, repaired to the continent, in company

with the lady\* who has since been acknowledged as his wife, and after spending a few days with Gibbon†, the historian, at Lausanne, entered the classic regions of Italy. But he was suddenly recalled, in consequence of the alarming illness of the King, and the business of the Regency Bill was so ably managed by his rival, who now perceived it to be for his interest to stand on constitutional grounds, that the Opposition rather lost than gained popularity by this measure.

We now approach an awful and memorable epoch, that which gave birth to the French Revolution! On this occasion Mr. Fox declared himself strongly, uniformly, and decisively on the side of liberty. The two great rival chiefs, who agreed in nothing else, at first cordially united in this cause, and while the one presaged a long peace, the extinction of

\* We understand that he was married to Mrs. Armistead in 1780.

† Copy of a letter from Mr. Gibbon to Lord Sheffield:—

“*Lausanne, Oct. 4, 1788.*

“The Man of the People, escaped from the tumult, the bloody tumult of the Westminster election, to the lakes and mountains of Switzerland, and I was informed that he was arrived at the Lion d’Or. I sent a compliment; he answered it in person, and settled at my house for the remainder of the day. I have eat and drank, and conversed and sat up all night with Fox in England; but it never happened, perhaps it never can happen again, that I should enjoy him as I did that day, alone, from ten in the morning till ten at night.

“Poor Deyverdun, before his accident, wanted spirits to appear, and has regretted it since. Our conversation never flagged a moment; and he seemed thoroughly pleased with the place and with his company. We had little politics; though he gave me, in a few words, such a character of Pitt, as one great man should give of another, his rival: many of books, from my own, on which he flattered me very pleasantly, to Homer and the Arabian Nights; much about the country, my garden (which he understands far better than I do), and, upon the whole, I think he envies me, and would do so were he minister. The next morning I gave him a guide to walk him about the town and country, and invited some company to meet him at dinner. The following day he continued his journey to Berne and Zurich, and I have heard of him by various means.

“The people gaze on him as a prodigy, but he shews little inclination to converse with them.”

*4to. Ed. Vol. 1 of Memoirs, p. 192.*

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our national debt, and the prosperity of the empire, the other gloried in beholding a whole people rescued from the most oppressive servitude, and, at the same time, augured the most auspicious results in favour of the human race.

"The conduct of the French troops, (he observed,) during the late commotions, tended greatly to remove one of the objections which he had always entertained against standing armies. By refusing to obey the dictates of the Court, they had set a glorious example to all the military of Europe, and had shewn, that by merely becoming soldiers, they did not cease to be citizens."

It were greatly to be wished that the grand political experiment attempted in France had been left to its own fate. The intervention of the neighbouring states only served to arouse the warlike genius of a mighty people, to call forth the numerous resources of a rich and extensive empire, and finally to establish a military despotism, that, after overturning every land-mark of civil liberty, has nearly extinguished the independence of Europe.

Mr. Pitt is supposed to have been at first dragged into the contest with reluctance. No sooner had he entered on it, however, than, as usual, he did not hesitate at the means by which he was to secure the end in view. Incorruptible himself, he opened the public purse without scruple to others. The heroic age of profusion seemed to have arrived, and he distributed money, and titles, and offices, with so liberal a hand, that the Opposition benches were thinned of their members, and his ancient enemy was left to contend with a handful of adherents against a host of foes.

On this occasion the mind of the Premier stooped to little personalities; for, not content with triumphing, he was determined also to insult, and the name of Mr. Fox was accordingly struck out of the list of Privy-Counsellors!

The latter, on this, as on all other occasions, proved magnanimous in adversity. To the clamours relative to his disaffection he calmly replied, "That he never had approved of the excesses of the French Revolution, and that he was alike the enemy of all absolute forms of government, whether an absolute monarchy, an absolute aristocracy, or an absolute democracy, and approved only of a mixed government like our own."

Nearly at the same time he had conciliated the affections of a large portion of

the people, by declaring himself a friend to a reform of the House of Commons; and when Mr. Flood's proposition to that effect was brought forward, he boldly avowed his conversion. On the other hand, his adversary, who had solemnly pledged himself to the very measure which he now opposed, was reduced to a most mortifying dilemma.

As it was a leading principle in the conduct of Mr. Fox, that, without the most urgent occasion, peace was the best policy on the part of a commercial nation, so, from the commencement of the revolutionary war, he perpetually maintained, "that we ought to husband our resources." In 1794 he deprecated the idea of continuing hostilities without any settled object. After condemning the position, "that, while the Jacobin system existed, no peace could take place with France," he asked, "provided honourable terms could be obtained, whether it would not be more advisable to trust to our caution and vigilance for the preservation of the country, than to continue hostilities with an enormous waste of blood and treasure, but not more productive of security than a pacification? Allowing the danger to be equal in either case, that which freed us from an immense charge was unquestionably preferable to the other. It was vain (he added,) to calculate the resources of the French at the rate of a commercial proportion. They had no commerce; they derived no expectations from any other funds than the productions of their soil; the depreciation of their paper-money had not depressed their affairs; and whenever men were willing and resolved to bear with hardships, historical experience had proved that their resources were inexhaustible.

"In war it sometimes happens (continued he,) that courage and rage supply the place of ordinary arms. Xenophon, in his *Cyropædia*, observes, that iron commands gold, and when their *assignats* fail, the French may still support hostilities by the plunder of their neighbours. It must be allowed, indeed, that this is but a fleeting resource, yet when a nation has abandoned habits of peace and industry, and acquired the views and manners of predatory warriors, it is a resource that enables it to spread desolation far and near."

The latter part of these remarks proved strictly prophetic, and now, when, in the fulness of time, we are enabled to judge calmly of events, it must be owned



that the prosecution of the war was disserviceable to our own interests and ruinous to those of our allies. Fully impressed with this notion, and, at the same time, conscious that he could not oppose the golden torrent that issued from the Treasury bench, he withdrew from Parliament for a while, and evinced a wish to retire altogether from public business. It has even been said, that his Address to the Electors of Westminster was actually penned, and that he had formed the determined resolution of abjuring politics for ever.

But the entreaties of his friends, and the occurrence of new and singular events, happily prevented this measure. We accordingly find him once more at the head of an opposition, feeble in point of numbers, but truly formidable in respect to talents and abilities. Mr. Pitt, then in the zenith of his power, at this period afforded a fair opportunity of animadversion as well as censure, and it was eagerly seized upon by his eloquent rival. The Minister, confident in his majority, took upon him, during the vacation of Parliament, to advance a sum of money, by way of subsidy, to the Emperor and the French Princes, without either the consent or knowledge of the House of Commons. In 1796 this became the subject of a special charge, and although Mr. Fox's motion was not carried, yet it made an impression on the nation at large, and added not a little to the odium then prevalent against the Premier.

In the course of the succeeding year, Mr. Grey, now Lord de Howick, experienced the powerful support of the member for Westminster, in his motion for a parliamentary reform, while Mr. Wilberforce, who had regularly opposed him, instantly received his aid in all the measures proposed for the abolition of the slave trade.

At length, after enjoying, and, in some measure, *revelling* in power during eighteen long years, Mr. Pitt voluntarily retired from office, and Mr. Addington, since created Viscount Sidmouth, concluded the treaty of Amiens, on which occasion he received the support of Mr. Fox and all his friends. The latter may be said to have now experienced that species of triumph which arises out of political anticipation, for as the terms were not so good as might have been obtained in 1796, it was obvious that all the miseries, calamities, blood and treasure, wasted to no manner of purpose during

the preceding six years, would have been avoided, had his warning voice been but listened to.

When a renewal of the contest was meditated, Mr. Fox expressed himself avowedly hostile to that measure: "I do contend (said he) that the continuance of peace is infinitely desirable. I feel its importance in the strongest manner, and I am not ashamed to avow an opinion for which I have not unfrequently been exposed to ridicule. I now again explicitly declare, that I consider the preservation of national honour to be the only legitimate cause of war.

"This doctrine I hold (continues he) on the plain principle that honour is inseparably connected with self-defence. If it can be proved to me that the national honour has been insulted, or the national dignity disgraced, I will, without hesitation, declare my opinion, which is, that it would be a fair legitimate cause for recommencing hostilities. I must, however, hear a very strong case made out before I can give my vote for replunging the country in those disasters which a calamitous contest had produced, and from which we have been so recently delivered\*."

It was in strict consistency with this notion, that, when the royal message was brought down declaratory of hostilities, Mr. Fox expressed his opinion at large, both against the war as unnecessary, and against the crisis at which it took place, as eminently impolitic. This problematical measure soon proved fatal to Mr. Addington's administration, and the reins of government having dropped from his hands, were immediately seized by Mr. Pitt.

It was now imagined by some, that the critical state of public affairs, and the common safety of the empire, would have produced a coalition between the new minister and his ancient adversary; but while the former expressed his own readiness to comply, he, at the same time, hinted that insurmountable obstacles had occurred *in a certain quarter*.

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\* The following political maxim inculcated by an old writer, is somewhat similar, and proves the coincidence between great minds, viz —

"That kingdoms are preserved by reputation, which is as well their strongest support in peace, as their chiefest safety in time of war; when once they grow despised, they are either subject to foreign invasion or domestic troubles."

Having thus attached to his own person the sole responsibility, the war was immediately extended to Spain, which had hitherto been permitted to enjoy all the benefits of neutrality. This measure, which was termed *energetic* by his admirers, was loudly censured by Mr. Fox, as fraught with "a characteristic duplicity;" and he maintained, at the same time, that "Ministers had acted both rashly and unjustly in their conduct."

Meanwhile an union had been effected by the Foxite and Grenville parties, and from that moment the return of both to power was considered as certain. This was in part evinced by the conduct of the House of Commons, in respect to the prosecution of Lord Melville; and although the petition of the Irish Catholics was thrown out by a great majority, yet a large portion of the empire was, in some measure, conciliated on this occasion, by the consideration that it was not destitute of powerful protection.

In the midst of these discussions, Mr. Pitt, who had been for some time tottering, sickened and died. A vote of Parliament, a public funeral, and the payment of his debts at the expence of the nation, added to his sudden fate and acknowledged talents, all tended to render his memory respected; but what contributed more than any thing else to shield it from reproach, was the junction of his friends and relations with his enemies and opponents; so that the latter could not have assailed his character without violating all the decencies of life with respect to the former.

After an opposition of twenty-two years—a period unexampled, in point of duration, in the annals of this country—Mr. Fox, in 1806, resumed his situation as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, which he had surrendered in 1783–4. Soon after this event, the conduct of the King of Prussia excited general indignation. Not content with seizing on Hanover, he excluded the English commerce not only from his own dominions, but also from every port which he could either terrify or influence. On this the new Minister published a spirited declaration, and, at the same time, adopted measures for blockading all the ports, and intercepting all the trade of the house of Brandenburg.

But his mind was never for a single instant diverted from what may be considered as the grand object of his life. He had conceived an idea, from the very beginning, that the war was limited, and

no sooner had he obtained the seals, than he determined, if possible, to put an honourable termination to it. As he had never made use of any intemperate language, or displayed any personal antipathies, the enemy of course could have no objection to such a mediator; but just at the critical period, when it was supposed the most of that difficulties had been removed, the man on whose fate the peace of the world, in no small degree, depended, was snatched away from his friends and the world by a confirmed dropsy.

As the political life and opinions of Mr. Fox have been already detailed, it now remains to say something of him as a man of letters. His *magnum opus*, which had engaged his attention for years, was a History of the period which immediately preceded and followed the Revolution; a subject alike congenial to his feelings and his habits. We understand that he was offered a very large sum of money for it, by a spirited bookseller, about three years since; but it was then, and is still, we fear, in an unfinished state.

His "Letter to the Electors of Westminster," published in 1793, and which passed through no less than thirteen editions within a few months, may be in some measure considered as a legacy to posterity, as it contains a full and ample apology for his conduct during the former war with France.

Of his compositions while at Eton, the whole have been enumerated in chronological order; and in respect to his fugitive poetry, we shall here annex a list of such articles as have been seen by us.

1. His Verses to Mrs., now Lady, Crewe, beginning with

"Where the loveliest expression to feature is joined," &c.

2. An Invocation to Poverty:

"O Poverty! of pale consumptive hue," &c.

3. Lines addressed to a lady who declared "that she did not care three skips of a l—se for me." We do not recollect the first line, but the *point* is, that "the lady of course had in her mouth what was always *running in her head*."

4. Verses addressed to Mrs. Fox, on his attaining the age of fifty: these are highly complimentary to that lady.

And, 5. Verses inscribed to his nephew, Lord Holland.

Of his single speeches, published we rather suppose without his cognizance or revision, the following is the best list we have been able to procure:

1. Speech



1. Speech to the Electors of Westminster, July 17, 1782.
2. Speech in Parliament on the East India Bill, 1783.
3. Speech on the Irish Resolutions, 1784.
4. Reply to Mr. Pitt.
5. Two Speeches in behalf of a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, March 2, 1790.
6. Speech on Mr. Whitbread's Motion on the Russian Armament, March 1, 1792.
7. Speech at the Whig Club, December 4, 1792.
8. Speech at the opening of Parliament, Dec. 13, 1792.
9. Speech on the King's Message to the House of Commons, on the execution of Louis XVI. January 31, 1793.
10. Speech on the declaration of war by France, Feb. 10, 1793.
11. Speech on Mr. Grey's Motion for a Reform in Parliament, May 7, 1793.
12. On the State of the Nation, March 24, 1795.

And, 13. A Sketch of the Character of the late Most Noble Francis Duke of Bedford, as delivered in his Introductory Speech to a Motion for a new Writ for Tavistock, on the 16th of March, 1802.\*

In the character of Mr. Fox, the most conspicuous part was that frankness or candour, which distinguished him from most other men, and from all other politicians. Bold and resolute in public; in private life he was peculiarly mild and gentle, bland in his manners, and captivating in his conversation. Thus, while in St. Stephen's Chapel he assailed corruption with Stentorian voice and Herculean energy; at St. Anne's-hill he exhibited all the urbanity, and cultivated all the blandishments, of domestic retirement.

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\* This interesting speech was printed in the Monthly Magazine for April, 1802, (No. 85, p. 251) from Mr. Fox's own manuscript, now in the possession of the publisher. Mr. Fox was pleased to observe at the same time, "*that he had never before attempted to make a copy of any speech which he had delivered in public*" The Letter to the Electors of Westminster, and this speech, are therefore his only prose compositions avowedly given to the world.

On this occasion the orator was greatly moved, for he had lost a warm friend, while the public was at the same time bereft of a patriot citizen. He is accordingly considered as having exerted himself on this occasion with peculiar success.

Possessed of a sanguine temperament, his follies at one period of his life, like his virtues at another, were carried to extremes. He sacrificed his nights and his days, his health and his fortune, to the worship of the blind goddess; and not content with his triumphs in St. Stephen's Chapel, he aspired to give laws to Newmarket.\* His keen and penetrating eye would follow a favourite courser from the starting-post to the goal; his heart would pant with expectation as the race drew towards a conclusion; and that voice (fated to be more honourably and more usefully employed, in regulating the interests of an empire), was then prodigally wasted in cheering the foaming steed, and applauding the victorious rider.

At length, abjuring the follies of the day, he began to use the arms, and practise the arts, of a great statesman. We have already beheld him combating the authors of the American war, in conjunction with a chosen band of patriots, who with himself are now no more; but whose reputation, like his own, will float down the stream of time, and only be forgotten when their country ceases to exist as an independent nation.

During the conflict that sprang out of the French revolution, he fought at the head of an embattled legion, some of the members of which have ceased to exist, while others still survive him. In one house, was seen a Lansdowne, celebrated for his political penetration, which, like the eye of the lynx, could discover the approach of danger, and detect the hidden snare, spread by the secret hand of corruption; a Russell, who perished prematurely in the flower of manhood, at once adored and lamented by all who approached him; a Lauderdale, bold, manly, and energetic, hated by the zealots of despotism, but from whose talents and exertions Europe at this moment expects an honourable peace.

In another assembly, close by his side was seen a Francis, whose integrity in the East served for a while to restore the sullied honour of the English name; a Townshend and a Fitzpatrick, the companions of his youth, and the friends of his old age; a Grey, at that period ennobled only by his virtues and his ta-

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\* A portion of the race ground is actually called the F. C. or Fox Course, at this day. It ought not to be omitted in this place, however, that Mr. Fox always withdrew his name from Brookes's, the moment he accepted of any employment.

lents;

lents; a Sheridan, the lustre of whose public character has thrown all the irregularities and eccentricities of private life into shade; and who, by a rare union of wit, argument, and eloquence, has by turns ridiculed, confuted, and disinayed, the enemies of the public weal.

This, which may be termed the *Theban band*, also numbered in its ranks a Coke, a Plumer, and a Byng, and withstood for a long series of years all the arts of corruption and all the allurements of office on one hand, while it braved all the terrors of power on the other.

No private man, since the time of Cromwell, has acted so conspicuous a part in England as Charles Fox. But the former headed armies, commanded fleets, exhausted a treasury, and overturned the state; while the latter, by means of the *mens divini*—by talents alone, attained a high degree of authority, and seemed born expressly to serve and to save his country.

It was assuredly something out of the ordinary course of events to behold the junior branch of a new family surrounded by the Russells, the Howards, and the Cavendishes, directing all that was venerable among our patricians; and although destitute of the gifts of fortune himself, commanding the services of the most wealthy of the aristocracy. By the nation in general he was beloved; by the inhabitants of Westminster he was adored as “the man of the people;” for every one considered him in the light either of a benefactor or a protector, while the frowns of royalty, which would have appalled and withered an ordinary man, served only to render *him* more conspicuous, who, in the energetic language of Dr. Johnson, “had divided the nation with the king.”

Amidst our sorrows for the loss of an individual, let us still glory in the liberties of our country. Where despotism reigns, kingdoms are generally governed by the base arts of courtiers, or the interested caprices of mistresses; but in a free state, genius, united with eloquence, is capable of producing the most beneficial, as well as the most wonderful, effects.

Modern History has been too prodigal of its praise to men of the sword; and he who has conquered in one or two battles, has been fondly crowned with victorious laurels, and greeted with applauding Pans. The ancients, with their usual discernment, voted civic crowns to those who had saved the lives of their fellow citizens.—How many crowns are due

then to the man, who has always wished to economize the blood and treasure of the nation; who sheltered us from the horrors of two unnecessary wars; and who has contributed not a little to shorten the duration of three others, which would never have taken place could his warning voice have been heard, or his prophetic spirit been listened to!

So far as concerns his own glory, Fox has lived sufficiently long; but his existence has been far too short for the good not only of his own country, but of Europe. It is to be lamented that he was overtaken by a mortal disease, at a moment when he had laid the foundation-stone of a Temple dedicated to Peace. Had he been spared but a year, perhaps but a few months, longer, he might have completed his brilliant career, by restoring the constitution to its ancient splendour; by an annihilation of the disgraceful traffic in the representation of the people; and by expunging from the statute-books those new-fangled acts which disfigure and disgrace it.\*

The close of his life was to the full as radiant as its meridian splendor. The three last public acts were worthy of the man—of the hero. By one, he laboured to repair the outrages of war; to obtain a breathing-time to our allies; and by an extension of our commerce, to afford, if necessary, to his native country all the advantages of a renovated contest, without the danger of drying up the sources of her wealth. By another, he attempted to remove all legal disabilities arising out of religion, to unite more closely the interests of Ireland with those of England; and thus, by an extension of common rights, and a participation of common benefits, wisely to render that which has always been considered as the weakest, the strongest portion of the empire.

By a third and last, he obtained a solemn declaration from both houses of Parliament, for the abolition of the slave trade; and thus closed his life with a measure, which while it rescues humanity from reproach, shall teach thousands yet unborn to venerate the name of their DELIVERER!

In his person and manner, Mr. Fox somewhat resembled the sage of Ithaca: he was short and corpulent, his chest was capacious, his shoulders broad, his hair

\* These acts of public duty now remain to be performed by his colleagues and successors; and it may be expected that they will not disappoint the expectations of the country.



dark and thick, his eye-brows black and bushy, his complexion tinged with a yellow hue. In his youth he was celebrated for his agility; but of late years he had become obese and unwieldy, while his lower extremities sometime past began to exhibit the diagnostics of that disease which proved fatal to him, at six o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday the 13th of September, 1806, without pain, and almost without a struggle, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

He expired at the house of his friend the Duke of Devonshire, in the arms of his nephew, Lord Holland, at Chiswick-House, hitherto celebrated as one of the masterpieces of Palladio's art; but which will henceforth be viewed with a new degree of Interest by Englishmen, as the spot within the sanctuary of which a Fox uttered his last sigh.

His face and figure will be long recollected; for there was something uncommon in both. His bust has been repeatedly carved by the chissel of Nollekens; the last labours of Sir Joshua were bestowed on his portrait; while Jones is supposed to have excelled in a mezzotinto likeness, and Smith and Opie in whole lengths: these are the more transitory emblems of the person; for to whom is it given to depict the animated flashes of his eye in the course of an argument, or the menacing action of his hand during debate, to describe the wisdom of his head, the kindness of his heart, or the eloquence of his tongue?

No man has ever been more ready to bestow praise on others; and in return, he himself has been gratified with the eulogiums of almost every distinguished person of the present age. The great Lexicographer, although pensioned by the king, and unfriendly to his principles, avowed his attachment to his person, and his admiration of his genius. His school-fellow the Earl of Carlisle hailed the dawning talents of his youth; the classical pen of Dr. Parr offered a sincere tribute to the wonders of his maturer age; the Duchess of Devonshire, surrounded by the Loves and Graces, hailed him as the brightest ornament of his age; while the Duke of Bedford, at whose name modern nobility turns pale, in-

stalled his bust in the unfinished Temple dedicated by him to Liberty, and requested of his successor, on his death-bed, that it might be completed for its reception.\*

His corpse, entombed with our kings, statesmen, and heroes, will repose within the precincts of that city which he so long represented. His name will be mentioned with those of Hampden, of Russell, and of Sydney; and History, after making a generous allowance for the foibles of early youth, will enshrine the fame of his better days in one unclouded blaze of glory.

He who now mingles the tears of an individual with those of nations, and strews the yet unburied remains of a sage and patriot, with a few wild flowers plucked by a hasty and trembling hand, cannot conclude better than in the language of a great orator, as applied to one of the heroes of antiquity:

OMNIBUS QUI PATRIAM CONSERVAV-  
RINT, ADJUVERINT, AUXERINT, CERTUS  
EST IN CÆLO ET DEFINITUS LOCUS, UBI  
BEATI ÆVO SEMPITERNO FRUANTUR.†

\* Verses by the Duchess of Devonshire, inscribed under the bust of Mr. Fox, at Woburn.

“Here, ’midst the friends he lov’d, the man  
behold;  
In truth unshaken, and in virtue bold:  
Whose patriot zeal and uncorrupted mind  
Dar’d to assert the freedom of mankind;  
And whilst extending desolation far,  
Ambition spread the baleful flames of war:  
Fearless of blame, and eloquent to save,  
’Twas he—’twas Fox, the warning counsel  
gave;  
’Midst jarring conflicts stemm’d the tide of  
blood,  
And to the menac’d world a sea-mark stood!  
“Oh! had his voice in Mercy’s cause pre-  
vail’d,  
What grateful millions had the Statesman  
hail’d:  
Whose wisdom bade the broils of nations  
cease,  
And taught the world humanity and peace!  
But though he fail’d, succeeding ages here  
The vain yet pious effort shall revere:  
Boast in their annals his illustrious name,  
Uphold his greatness, and confirm his fame.”

† Cicero, Som. Scip.

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A NEW and entire edition of the literary, moral, and medical writings of the late THOMAS PERCIVAL, M. D. F. R. S. A. S. is now in the press; to which will be prefixed, memoirs of his life and writings, by HIS SON, and a selection from his literary correspondence. It is the editor's design to comprize the work in four octavo volumes, in such manner as that the literary and medical parts may be had either separately or together."

We have already noticed the meritorious exertions of Dr. Harrison for restoring the dignity and character of the Medical Profession; the following has been communicated to us as THE PLAN which will be submitted to the legislature, in the ensuing session of parliament.

No person shall practise as physician unless he be a graduate of some university in the united kingdom, and has attained the age of twenty-four years.—He shall have studied the different branches of physic in an university or other respectable school or schools of physic, during the space of five years, two of which shall have been passed in the university where he takes his degree.

No person shall practise as surgeon under three and twenty years of age, nor until he has obtained a diploma or licence from some one of the royal colleges of surgeons or other chirurgical corporations of the united kingdom.—He shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to a practitioner in surgery, and afterwards have spent at least two years in the study of anatomy and surgery in a reputable school or schools of physic.

No person shall practise as an apothecary until he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to some regular apothecary, or surgeon practising as an apothecary;—he shall have studied the different branches of physic in some reputable school or schools during the space of at least one year, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

No man shall practise midwifery, unless he has attended anatomical lectures twelve months, and received instructions for the same term from some experienced accoucheur, and shall have assisted at real labours.—And no female shall practise midwifery without a certificate of fitness and qualification from some regular practitioner or practitioners in that branch.

No person shall follow the business of a retail chemist or druggist, unless he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to that art.

None of these restrictions to be construed to affect persons at present regularly practising, in the different branches of medicine.

A register shall be kept of all medical practitioners in the united kingdom, and every person in future entering upon the practice of any branch of the profession shall pay a fine on admission.

The names of the committee for carrying the plan into effect are: Sir John M. Hayes, Bart.; Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.; Drs. Blackburn, Harrison, Garthshore, Pearson, Stanger, Willan, Clutterbuck, and Secretary.

The Rev. EDWARD FORSTER has announced his intention of publishing a splendid work, to be entitled The British Gallery of Engravings, from pictures of the Italian, French, Flemish, Dutch and English schools, now in the possession of the king, and the noblemen and gentlemen of the united kingdoms; with some account of each picture, and a life of the artist; and also a short history of the arts of painting and engraving, including the rise and progress of those arts in Great Britain. The work will be published in numbers, containing four plates each, as frequently as a proper attention to excellence will permit; and it is understood, that the intervals will not be very great. It will be in imperial folio, and the plates will be of a size properly adapted to the different pictures, but will vary according to the nature and fullness of the subjects: the largest will be twelve inches by nine, and the smallest six inches by four. Every plate will be finished in the very best style, and they will all be engraved in the line manner, by artists of the first abilities in this country. Mr. Forster has already obtained permission to have engravings made from the pictures in the several collections of his Majesty; of the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire; of the Marquisses of Stafford and Thomond; of the Earls of Suffolk, Dartmouth, Dysart, Cowper, Warwick, Egremont, Grosvenor, and Carlisle; of Lords Yarborough and Radstock; of Sir George Beaumont, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Coke, Mr. Coxe, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Henry Hope, Mr. Thomas Hope, and Mr. West.—Several pictures have been some time in hand, and the first and second numbers may be promised in the course of next season; and the publisher,



publisher, Mr. Miller of Albemarle-street, has pledged himself that the strictest attention shall be paid to the delivery of the numbers in the exact order in which they are subscribed for. The letter-press will be in the English and French languages.

Dr. MAJOR is preparing for the press a new and much enlarged edition, being the third, of the British Tourists, including the most celebrated recent tours in the British islands. This popular and useful work is already considered as the *vade mecum* of home travellers; and, from the improvements which it is about to receive, will have fresh claims on the public patronage.

The same author has just completed, at press, a new and improved edition of HOLMES'S Rhetoric, which has long been out of print; and which to the present moment, as a practical work for the use of British youth, has nothing that can be put in competition with it.

Mr. M. HAUGHTON'S series of engravings from Milton, Shakespeare, and Dante, after paintings by Mr. Fuseli, is forwarding as expeditiously as the nature of the work will admit. Five from Milton are already published, and the large plate of the Vision of the Lazarhouse is in hand. Mr. Haughton is distinguished for correctness of outline, and the mode of executing the fleshy parts of the figures is wholly original.

A new edition of Dr. VALPY'S Greek Grammar, with corrections and considerable improvements, will be sent to press towards the close of this year.

Country gentlemen will be interested in an architectural work, on farm-houses, farm-yards, dog-kennels, stables, cottages, &c., shewing at large the construction of different farm-buildings, cottages, &c. by Mr. LUGAR, which will be published in a few days.

A collection of the best plans, with elevations and sections of green-houses, hot-houses, peach-houses, &c. erected by Mr. TOD, hot-house builder, for various noblemen and gentlemen, will be ready for publication in October.

Dr. JONES, master of the Kentish Town academy, proposes to publish by subscription a select number of the most admired Orations of Cicero, translated into English from the best Latin editions.

Mr. CUTHBERTON, of Poland-street, has in the press a work on Practical Electricity and Galvanism, being a translation of the most interesting experiments, contained in a treatise published

MONTHLY MAG. No. 148.

by him during his late residence in Holland, with the addition of all such as have since been invented by himself and others.

Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, teacher of elocution in the colleges of Old and New Aberdeen, has ready for the press a valuable and useful collection, for the improvement of youth in the pronunciation and delivery of the English language, entitled, Elements of Elocution; or an Introduction to Pronunciation and Reading.

Mr. RANNIE has in the press a volume of plays and poems, which will be published in the course of a month. He has also in preparation a third edition of his first volume of poems, with additions.

Mr. LAWRENCE, the veterinary writer, in a late letter to the Medical Journal, has proposed the following plan for the extinction of the small pox in the rising generation, and the consequent total eradication of variolous infection. He thinks it possible, considering the vast and rapid success which has attended the cow-pox inoculation, in no great length of time to induce a habit, in all civilized nations, of inoculating with cow-pox, as well as baptizing or naming their infants. The execution of the plan to be committed to the ministers of all religions, who at naming a child are, as a branch of their duty, likewise to use all their influence with the parents, to induce them to have it vaccinated while at the breast; enforcing their solicitations with the most convincing arguments in their power, of the unspeakable importance of the measure to the safety and well-being of individuals and of mankind at large. A printed paper to the same effect, proving from facts the safety, efficacy, and mildness of the cow-pox, as a preventive of small pox, to be delivered to the attendants of the child.

Dr. REID'S introductory lecture on the theory and practice of medicine, will be delivered on the 25th of this month (October), at eight o'clock in the evening, at his house, No. 6, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, where the course will be continued at ten o'clock in the morning precisely, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mr. D. GARDNER will deliver the introductory lecture to his autumnal course of lectures on chemistry, on Monday evening, the 6th of October, at the Paul's Head Tavern, No. 7, Cateaton-street.

Mr. HOMES'S lectures on the principal operations of surgery, given gratuitously

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to the pupils of St. George's Hospital, will commence in October next, as usual.

Mr. GUNNING, surgeon extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and surgeon to St. George's hospital, will commence his lectures on the principles and operations of surgery, on Monday, the 13th of October next, at his house, No. 43, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Dr. GIBBES has from a series of experiments shewn, that the Bath waters contain a much greater portion of iron than has hitherto been supposed. He says, that "iron is deposited in three different states by the Bath waters: 1. It tinges the glasses which are made use of for drinking the water at the pumps of a yellow golden colour, which can be scraped off. This portion is what I imagine was united with carbonic acid, and is deposited on the glasses, on the sides and bottom of the baths, in the state of ochre.—2. It forms pyritical incrustations about the reservoirs and channels of the baths: in these the iron is, in its metallic state, united with sulphur.—3. It is deposited in the sand of the bath in black particles, which are attracted by the magnet. Some of these particles appeared in a crystalline form."

Mr. MALCOLM laid before the Society of Antiquarians, notes of the registers and inscriptions found in the church of St. Helen's.

Mr. JAMES HORSBURGH has given an enumeration of the several cases of ships which have been struck with lightning: from his observations he remarks, 1. That lightning always appears to embrace one of the mast heads at first, and descends downwards; 2. That the parts of masts which are covered with tar and blacking are not so liable to be rent by the lightning as the parts where they are clean scraped, or scraped and covered with tallow; 3. That the yards are seldom or never damaged by lightning, although the masts to which they are fixed may be rent to pieces.

Some principal inhabitants of that vast suburb of the metropolis situated on the southern banks of the Thames, have determined to set on foot a new public literary establishment, to be called the Surry Library Institution. The basis and primary object of this excellent design will be to collect and accumulate a valuable and extensive library of general literature, in the works of the best English authors of the past and present day, particularly including all new publications of merit. The books will be circulatory to

subscribers at their own houses, and the library will also be open for resort and reference. Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, &c. will be amply provided. The price of shares to a limited number of early subscribers will be six guineas, with an annual contribution of two guineas. Persons making liberal donations may be elected by the trustees life members. The situation of the library will be chosen as central as possible to Southwark, Bermondsey, Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Vauxhall, Lambeth, and Blackfriars. At present, Newington Causeway is contemplated as the most eligible site. The government will be vested in open committees, to be held quarterly:—the ostensible and financial management in the president, the vice-presidents, the treasurer, and the trustees:—the local direction and efficient superintendence in a librarian, actuary, and accountant, (in one person) with requisite assistants. The first president is Lord Grantley, and the vice presidents consist of the county and borough members, Lord Leslie and Robert Barclay, Esq. The shares are to be proprietary; also inheritable, devisable, and transferable. Subscriptions are received by the treasurer, Sir John Pinhorn, Southwark Bank; where the statutes and regulations at large are ready for delivery to subscribers.

Mr. BEATY, surgeon of the *Victory*, in the battle of Trafalgar, is about to publish a narrative of the most interesting occurrences on board the *Victory*, from her leaving Portsmouth till the day of battle inclusive; with the particulars of Lord Nelson's death, &c. &c.

A new edition of HOLINSHEAD'S *Chronicles* is in the press, and intended to be the first of a series of the old English chronicles.

A collection of important facts on the navigation system of Great Britain will be speedily laid before the public.

The Rev. W. L. BOWLES has undertaken a new edition of Pope's Works, including many unpublished letters, and a new life of the poet. It will appear early in the winter, and be embellished with numerous portraits.

A new history of Northumberland will be shortly published, under the direction of Mr. HUTCHINSON, of *Bernard castle*.

The Rev. WM. BAWDEN is about to publish a translation of the *Domesday Book*, so far as it relates to the county of York, and a certain district of Lancashire, with an introduction, notes, and a glossary.

Dr.



Dr. BUCHAN, in his answer to Sir John Sinclair's pamphlet on the subject of Athletic Exercises, speaking of the danger of drinking cold liquors when the body is heated by exercise, says that immediate death has not seldom been the consequence of drinking a glass of cold water or beer, after having been heated and fatigued by dancing or any other violent exercise. To those who may inadvertently be guilty of such imprudence, it may be well to know that to swallow immediately a glass of brandy, or a teaspoon-full of laudanum is the best means of counteracting its baneful consequences.

From the same authority we learn, that many within the doctor's own knowledge, who, after having suffered severely from repeated attacks of the gout, have completely eradicated that disorder, by an entire abstinence from fermented liquors of all kinds; and have by the same means recovered a much greater share of health and vigour than could have been expected.

The effects of *dieta aquea*, or living wholly on pure water cooled by ice, in alleviating the pain of cancer, and in several cases even of its effecting a complete cure of that painful disease, which are narrated by M. Pauteau, and which have been corroborated by the experience of Mr. Pearson, have, says Dr. Buchan, been unaccountably neglected. Nevertheless, after a few days the desire for solid food entirely subsided, and the stomach appeared completely satisfied when filled with the aqueous fluid.

#### Russia.

The Russian is one of the least diffused of the European languages. Its limited currency has occasioned numerous errors in the orthography and pronunciation of words, and especially of proper names. This has been remarked for some time in the German journals, in which Russian proper names have been strangely disfigured. This dangerous innovation has engaged the attention of the Academy of Sciences of Petersburg, and has probably induced it to hasten the publication of the plan of a "Rule for the Manner of writing Russian Words with foreign Characters, and foreign Words with Russian Characters." This vocabulary, prepared by a committee of that Academy, is composed of two alphabets, German and French, by means of which the proper orthography and pronunciation of

words in the Russian language is rendered intelligible to foreigners.

Captain KRUSENSTERN, in a long voyage of discovery, undertaken by order of the Russian Government, caused all the water-casks intended for the supply of the crew to be charred inside; a precaution which he found to answer the purpose of preserving the water sweet during the whole voyage. During this voyage the situation of Nangasacki is ascertained to be 230°. 8' west of Greenwich, and 32°. 44' 50" N. L.

The practice established by the Academy of Sciences of Petersburg, of sending some of its members or associates to travel in such provinces of the empire as are the least known, cannot fail to prove highly useful to the physical and natural history of that vast empire. Thus in 1804, Messrs. SEWERYN and RODOPH, the one as geologist and mineralogist, the other as botanist and zoologist, were chosen to make the tour of Finland.—The former has already published his observations.—It is asserted that the province of Orel contains a plant, known by the name of *matrunka*, which is an infallible specific against the bite of mad dogs. The Academy of Petersburg charged M. SMIELOWSKI to verify this circumstance on the spot, and the result of his experiments is extremely satisfactory.

#### Prussia.

M. JUNGUS, preparatory to his recent aërostatic voyage at Berlin, took four hours and a half, and three thousand pounds of sulphuric acid, to fill his balloon. At a quarter before one o'clock he launched his *eclaireur* or small globe, from which was suspended a basket with two pigeons. An hour afterwards, his balloon being two-thirds filled, the professor embarked, in the presence of the King, the Queen, and the whole royal family. He was accompanied by a youth of fifteen, named KÖLS, the son of a baker at Berlin. His ballast weighed sixty-eight pounds, and he rose with an ascending force of about 300. At the height of about 3900 feet M. Jungius threw out a goose, which alighted rather fluttering than flying, near the Menagerie. Saussure's hygrometer, observed at 3650 feet, was at 71°. The aeronaut having attained an elevation of 15,000 feet, descended, at thirty-five minutes after two, between Großbieren and Heinersdorf, to land his young companion, according to promise. He immediately

M m 2

ascended

ascended again by himself, and was lost at an immense elevation; the degree of which cannot be stated, because the barometer was broken in his previous descent. He alighted between Trebbin and Neundorf, five German miles and a half from Berlin. M. Jungius returned the next day to the capital, and immediately proceeded to Charlottenburg, where the King and Queen were desirous of hearing from his own mouth an account of his experiments. M. Jungius is professor of physics at the college of Frederick William, and had before executed a successful ascension, on the 16th of September, last year.

*Germany.*

A German, having devoted himself to the study of astronomy and mathematical geography, made a calculation, fifty years ago, with a view to determine the courses of the planets round the sun, which he considered as the exact solution of the great problem of the Cyclic or Platonic year. The author of this hypothesis supposed that the six planets, known at that time, finished their courses round the sun,

	days	h.	'	"
Mercury in -	87	23	14	1
Venus - -	224	17	1	24
The Earth -	365	5	49	12
Mars - - -	686	22	10	50
Jupiter - -	4330	10	47	33
Saturn - - -	10746	22	36	28

This being supposed, he made calculations to find in how many of our solar years all the planets of our system will have finished the great solar cycle, so as to have all arrived at once at the points from which they began their respective courses. It is impossible to state the motives which induced him to adopt the cycle of 280,000 of our solar years for the basis of his calculations. However, adopting this cycle, either by accident, or, more probably, in consequence of previous calculations, which are, undoubtedly, lost, he found that during this period of 280,000 years, the planets of our system will revolve round the sun,

	<i>Times.</i>
Mercury	1,162,577
Venus -	455,122
The Earth	280,000
Mars - -	143,873
Jupiter	23,616
Saturn -	9,516

M. de Lalande has found these revolutions to be perfectly accurate. He could

scarcely believe that they all begin anew at the end of 280,000 years; but he has convinced himself that the author is right.

The Society of Görlitz has offered a prize of 30 crowns for the best solution of the following question: "In cloudy weather it never freezes but when Reaumur's thermometer has descended to zero, or at least very nearly to that point. Why, then, does it freeze, in serene weather, when the same thermometer stands at three or four degrees above zero?"

The Royal Bohemian Society offers 700 ducats for the best answer to the following question: "By what method can the various adulterations of the different necessities of life be best ascertained or lessened, by radical examination or otherwise?"

At one of the late meetings of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, Professor RITTER communicated a series of experiments, which have a direct relation to the nature of magnetism. The results of his experiments are as follow: 1. Every loadstone is equivalent to a pair of heterogeneous metals joined together; its different poles represent different metals. 2. Like them it gives electricity, namely, one of the two poles positive and the other negative electricity. 3. By following the same process, a certain number of load-stones, like a certain number of pairs of metals, have furnished electricity; and by these means he has been enabled to represent on the electrometer the electricities furnished by the poles of different loadstones. 4. By means of these electricities, one of these batteries of loadstones, in proportion to its strength or weakness, produces on dead and living bodies all the phenomena which are produced by a Voltaic pile of the ordinary kind, and of the same force. 5. The experiments which prove this demonstrate, that in magnetized iron the south pole gives positive electricity, and the north pole negative electricity: but that in magnetized steel, on the contrary, the north pole gives positive electricity, and the south pole negative electricity. 6. The same inverse distribution is likewise observed with respect to the polar oxydabilities of the magnetized body, the change of which is produced by the magnetization. In magnetized iron the south pole is most oxydable, and the north pole the least so; whereas, it is found,



found, that in magnetized steel the north pole is the most, and the south pole the least oxydable. M. Ritter imagines that, if the earth be considered as an immense loadstone, the results may serve to explain many phenomena of nature, such as the physical difference between the two hemispheres, the Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis.

At the meeting of the Academy of the useful Sciences at Erfurt, M. BÜCHNER read Observations on Inoculation for the natural Small-Pox, and on the Results of the first Experiments in vaccine Inoculation at Bergen and in Norway. The author, who resided in that country forty-five years, has collected in this memoir his extremely various and numerous observations.

#### France.

Messrs. LACEPEDE and CUVIER have been elected members of the Royal Society of London. This nomination was announced to M. DELAMBRE, one of the perpetual secretaries of the class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the Institute, by a letter from Sir JOSEPH BANKS, President of the Royal Society, to the following effect:—"Sir Joseph expresses to his new colleagues the pleasure he feels in announcing to them the choice made of them by the Royal Society. He considers this nomination as a striking testimony of the profound respect of the Royal Society for the Institute of France, and of the good-will which unites the members of the two societies—a sentiment which he hopes will never be disturbed by any political quarrel between the two nations, nor weakened by any other circumstance."

The Society of National Industry at Paris has offered prizes for the best means of sizing paper, and for the fabrication of cinnabar, equal to that called Chinese vermillion. Also for the encouragement of engraving in relief, or producing blocks for printing.

M. LAURENT, of Paris, has invented a flute of flint-glass, which, for the fineness of its tones, far surpasses those of wood.

#### Holland.

The Society of National Economy of the Netherlands, on the invitation of the National Assembly of the Batavian Republic, proposed the following question:

"What are the means of converting spoiled, putrid, and stinking water into a wholesome and agreeable beverage?"—Thirty-eight memoirs were sent to this competition. At the general meeting, in June, last year, the prize was adjudged to one of these memoirs, by Dr. A. VAN STIPRIAAN LUISCIUS, lecturer on medicine and chemistry at Delft. The prize was fixed at 6000 florins. Having previously ascertained the accuracy of the results stated by the author, the Society transmitted him 2000 florins; and he will receive the other two-thirds of the prize when the necessary experiments have been made in different climates, that the Society may be absolutely certain that the author's processes are applicable to every country and every season.

The knowledge of hydraulics is in no country of greater importance than in Holland. M. CHRISTIAN BRUNNINGS, Director-General of the river and sea-works of the Batavian Republic, recently deceased at Haarlem, rendered for a long series of years inappreciable services to his country in that line. The Batavian Government, desirous to do honour to his memory, has ordered a monument of white marble to be erected to him at the public expence, in the principal church of Haarlem, and promised a gold chain and a medal of the value of 200 ducats, or the same sum in money, to the author of the best memoir or eulogy on that excellent citizen.

The Society of Haarlem has offered the prize of a gold medal, value 400 guilders, for the best answer to the following question: "What do we know historically of the alterations which the earth has undergone in consequence of the flood, and of the variety of causes which occasioned these alterations?"

#### Spain.

A Spanish work, on the Increase of Population in Spain, has been published at Venice by Don ALB. DE MEGNINO, the Spanish Consul. The author proposes means to preserve the lives of 500,000 individuals, who annually perish in the houses for the reception of orphans, in the prisons, &c. The number of children who die every year in the orphan-houses is about 20,000; being in the proportion of fifty to every hundred admitted into them.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Number VIII. of Voluntaries for the Organ.*  
*Composed by Samuel Wesley, Esq. 2s.*

WE are pleased at finding that the sale of the former number of Mr. Samuel Wesley's Voluntaries, has been such as to encourage him to proceed in a work so useful and gratifying to the lovers of fine church music, and so valuable to the professors of that noble instrument the organ. The present piece is somewhat novel in its plan, every part of which is executed with a mastery peculiar to Mr. Wesley, when writing for an instrument, the character and powers of which no one better understands than himself. The fugue with which the composition concludes, is not only excellent in its subject, but is *worked* with such uncommon ingenuity and contrivance that we do not think a single advantage is lost that invention could suggest, or sound judgment approve: to this we scarcely need add, that its general effect is admirable.

*Dr. Haydn's Symphonies, arranged as Quintettos for a Flute, two Violins, a Tenor and Violoncello, with adaptation on Thorough-Bass for the Piano-Forte. By Dr. Hague, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge.*

This work, to which we do not see any price affixed, does credit to the judgment and industry of Dr. Hague. If we cannot allow him, in this instance, the merit of an original composer, neither must we forget that the task of connecting full pieces into quintettos demands more than ordinary skill, and some portion, at least, of that taste which characterizes the composition. To say that Dr. Hague has in his arrangement, or alteration, preserved as much of the author's meaning as the nature of his plan would admit is, we conceive, speaking in handsome terms; and such terms the present publication justly merits.

*Angelina. Air da con Vardogioni for the Piano Forte. Composed, dedicated to Miss Rolinda Shackles, by W. Walsh, late of his Majesty's Chapel Royal. 2s.*

To this pleasing air Mr. Walsh has added six variations and a finale. Considering Mr. Walsh as a young candidate for public notice, we should naturally be inclined to treat his effort with tenderness; but must in candour say, that he has acquitted himself so successfully in this (as we believe) his first effort, that he has

little occasion for indulgence. His passages are in general tastefully conceived, and lie well for the band; and the subject is pretty strictly adhered to, while the effect of the whole is such as to evince a good natural taste and a judgment forward in its cultivation.

*In Two Books. Six Duetts for Two Violoncellos, in which are introduced favourite Airs. Composed by R. Lindley. Each book, 6s.*

To say that these duetts evince, by their style and the general construction of their passages, a most intimate acquaintance with the character and genius of the instrument for which they are written, would be asserting little for a composer whose performance on the violoncello is unrivalled. Their truest and best praise is, that the *parts* are judiciously adjusted to each other, the original matter well conceived, and the borrowed airs selected with taste; while the effect of the whole proves an elegant conception, much science, and a highly cultivated judgment.

*A favourite Sonatina for the Piano Forte. Composed by T. H. Butler. 2s.*

In this sonatina, the merits of which demand our acknowledgment, are introduced the favourite airs of "No flow'r that blows," and "Farewell ye green fields." The whole is arranged, or put together with much ingenuity, and forms an eligible practice for the instrument for which it is intended.

*Six Divertimentos for the Piano-Forte. Composed, and dedicated to Lady Jane Elizabeth Harley, by I. F. Burrowes. 5s.*

Of these six divertimentos, the three first are professedly in the Scotch, Turkish, and Irish styles, of which, we must do Mr. Burrowes the justice to say, they form both pleasing and faithful specimens. The fourth, fifth, and sixth are also good in their kind, and the cheerfulness and familiarity of the whole will, we doubt not, be found attractive among piano-forte practitioners.

*"The Bugle Horn bails the Day," a favourite Hunting Song. Written and composed by John Parry. 1s. 6d.*

We find in this song some originality, and much of the true spirit of the chase. The variety, and light and shade, which Mr. Parry has thrown into the melody, are great recommendations, and well



merit the notice of those who are partial to good hunting music.

*A Morning and Evening Hymn, as performed in the Parish Church of Wisbeach St. Peter, on the first Sunday in every Month. Set to Music, and dedicated to the Rev. Abraham Jesson, by George Guff. 1s.*

This hymn is set for two voices: tenor and bass, or treble and bass. The melody is simple and familiar, and the two parts combine with good effect.

*Cupid among the Bachelors. Sung by Mr. Digman, at Vauxhall Gardens. The Words by Mr. S. Button, the Music by I. Sanderfon. 1s.*

"Cupid among the Bachelors" is a pleasant little song. Both words and music are above mediocrity, and will not fail to please the generality of those who are fond of ballad composition.

*A favourite Slow Movement; to which is added, "H'dawa fwa me, Donald:" a new Rondo for the Piano-Forte. Composed by T. H. Butler. 1s.*

The merit of this composition is worthy of Mr. Butler's character as a piano-forte composer. It will be found as useful as pleasing, and will justify our commendation.

*Mary of the Lowly Cot. Sung at Vauxhall Gardens, by Mr. Gibbon. Written by Mr. Fox, composed by Mr. Brooks. 1s.*

This is a simple little ballad, the melody of which, if not remarkable for its originality, is smooth and pleasing, and perfectly adapted to the region for which it was composed.

*The Girl of the Seasons, sung by Mrs. Bland at Vauxhall Gardens. Written by Mr. E. Button, the Music by I. Sanderfon. 1s.*

The words of this ballad are prettily turned, and do Mr. Button's muse much credit. Mr. Sanderfon has given them an appropriate air; and the general effect is calculated to render "The Girl of the Seasons," a favourite in little social parties.

Cherubini, of Vienna, has acquired new glory by the composition of an opera, the words in German, entitled *Faniska*. In this new *chef d'œuvre*, it is admitted by all the connoisseurs, that the author of *Lodoiska* has surpassed all his preceding performances. The managers of the theatre presented the receipts of the third representation to M. Cherubini.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

\* \* The Loan of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

*Portrait of Mr. Pitt. Gainsborough Dupont, pinxt. R. Earlom, sculpt. Published for Messrs. Boydell and Co. Price 10s 6d.*

THE original picture from which this print is engraved, was once the property of Sir James Sanderfon, and by him bequeathed to Sir Brooke Watson, Bart., who is the present proprietor. It is a half-length portrait, considered by some of Mr. Pitt's friends as a very good likeness; and Mr. Earlom has done perfect justice to the picture in his print.

*To Captain Z. Mudge, the Officers and Crew, of his Majesty's late Frigate the Blanche, this Plate, representing the gallant Defence made by that Ship in the Sombrero Passage, on the 19th of July, 1805, against a French Squadron commanded by M. Baudin, is most respectfully dedicated by their most obedient Servant, G. Andrews, 7, Charing Cross, published in September, 1806.*

A very good mezzotinto print; on a subject, which, although it was unfortunate in its termination, was highly ho-

nourable to British valour; as the *Blanche* was attacked by five sail of the enemy's ships, and did not submit until reduced to the last extremity.

*Battle of Trafalgar, and Death of Lord Viscount Nelson. To the Memory of the immortal Nelson, and in Honour of our brave Countrymen, who so nobly fought and conquered the combined Fleets of France and Spain; this Engraving is inscribed by Edward Orme, 59, Old Bond-street, (for whom it is published.) Painted by W. M. Craig. Engraved by R. Cooper.*

With naval architecture, and a few *etceteras*, which some persons may think absolutely necessary to constitute a critic upon a picture of shipping, we do not profess to be very conversant; but considered as pictures—with those of *Vandevelde*, *Brooking*, and some others, we have been highly gratified and delighted,—and must fairly acknowledge that, with us this delineation had not a similar effect. The engraving is in the chalk manner,

manner, and finished with a care and attention that is highly creditable to the engraver.

Mr. Ackermann has just published, *Part II.* of a work entitled, *The Seasons*, which we noticed in a former Retrospect. This Number is entitled SUMMER; and in it are some observations on the combination of colours; directions for laying in the colours; and many remarks on light and shade, which will be found very useful to those who are studying the Fine Arts. This, like the preceding Number, contains six prints, extremely well coloured, with descriptions of each flower; viz. *the purple auricula; the heart's-ease, or viola tricolor; Virginian silk-greys, or spider-wort; the Dutch hundred-leaved, or Provence rose; the damask rose; and the sweet-scented pea.*

The utility of such drawings as these is not confined to those who use the pencil; in this country, it extends farther.—

“For here the needle plies its busy task;  
The pattern grows; the well-depicted flower  
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,  
Unfolds its bosom: buds, and leaves, and  
sprigs,

And curling tendrils gracefully disposed,  
Follow the nimble fingers of the fair;  
A wreath that cannot fade, or flowers that  
blow

With most success when all besides decay.”

*The Progress of a Water-coloured Drawing, wherein is presented to the Reader the various Gradations through which a Drawing passes, from the Outline to the finished State. Printed for Mr. La Porte, 21, Winchester-row, Edgeware-road, and Messrs. Smith and Co. 21, Piccadilly. Price 2l. 2s.*

The intention of this little work is, to enable young people, where an eminent master cannot be had, to cultivate the delightful art of drawing in colours, with system and advantage. It is a cheap and useful publication, consisting of fourteen prints; exhibiting the same design in various states of progression, accompanied with a short practical explanation.

The History of the Antiquities of St. Stephen's Chapel, an Account of the City of Westminster, &c. the letter-press by J. Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F.A.S., the plates engraved by Mr. J. T. Smith, is gone to press. It has been delayed from the anxiety of Mr. Hawkins to examine, and throw all possible light on, some valuable records recently discovered, the explanation of which will demonstrate, by geometrical representations, &c., the principles on which Gothic cathedrals are constructed.

Mr. Gahagan the sculptor has completed his busts of Lord Nelson and Mr. Pitt; which he declares to be expressly modelled from those great characters while living, without having recourse to the dull method of working from either masks or pictures; and that casts of them may be had of the artist, No. 5, Bentinck-street.

The numerous applications that have been made to Madame Lanchester, for the *Miroir de La Mode*, have induced her to resume the work. The publication of the first Number will commence on the first of November; to be continued monthly, at six shillings for separate Numbers, or three guineas per annum to subscribers; to be paid for on delivery. Subscriber's names received at No. 57, St. James's-street, or at Messrs. Boydell and Co.

Mr. Beckford has added to his collection of pictures at Fonthill, two *chef d'œuvres* of the art, purchased at Lord Lansdowne's sale. One, is a portrait of a noble Spaniard, by Velasquez: the other, *the Sybilla Lybica*, by Lodovico Caracci.

We in a former Retrospect noticed that Mr. Holloway was with all proper expedition getting forward his engravings from the Cartoons; his print of *Paul preaching*, is finished; and he had the beginning of last month the honour of presenting a proof impression of it to his Majesty.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pall-mall has announced that, the three full-length portraits of Lord Nelson, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox, to be engraved in line by Mr. Bromley, are in great forwardness, and will be completed with all practicable expedition.

In our last Retrospect, we gave a catalogue of thirty-two pictures, painted by foreign artists, which sold for near seven thousand guineas. We now rejoice at any opportunity of recording ought that tends to the encouragement of the Fine Arts in Great Britain. When neglected, they always degenerate; and it may be worth consideration to establish when, and in what degree, they have been neglected of late years.

George the Second was an honest and a brave man; but he had little propensity to refined pleasures: and during his reign the arts had not much attention paid to them by persons of rank. On the accession of his present Majesty, there was reason to expect that the sanction of the sovereign would give a fashion, that  
joined



joined to the establishment of a *Royal Academy*, might in a degree fulfil the hope of the late illustrious president, expressed in his first Lecture near forty years ago, that "*this institution might answer the expectations of its royal founder; that the present age might vie in arts with that of Leo X.; and that the dignity of the dying arts might be revived under the reign of George III.*"

That these expectations were not realized, is to be lamented, but cannot be denied. It was said, but we do not presume to assert how truly, that the gentlemen of the Royal Academy were made up of such materials as could not be incorporated. It was further said, that the Fine Arts must be supported by encouragement, or revived by a genius of more than common stamp, or they would necessarily droop. Some years ago, Messrs. Boydell, with a spirit unexampled in this or any other country, embarked in a splendid work, in honour of our national poet. This led to several other undertakings of a similar description; and it was expected that the whole would work a wonderful revolution in painting,—and so it did in the prices of pictures;—and also the production of some works, honourable to the arts and artists. But Sir Joshua Reynolds had previously rescued portrait-painting from insipidity.

Since that time, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir Joshua Leicester, and many other gentlemen, whose names we have, jointly and separately, occasionally noticed, have given great encouragement to English artists. To those names we have now to add that of Mr. Alexander Davison. His purchase of Mr. Copley's picture of the death of Lord Chatham, we formerly noticed: to complete the suite of pictures in the great room where that is to be deposited, we are told he has ordered several more; amongst which are the following.

1. Sir Philip Sydney refusing the Water offered him in the Field of Battle to quench his Thirst, and ordering it to be given to a wounded Soldier. B. WEST, Esq. R. A.

A drawing of this Story was made by that excellent artist the late Mr. Mortimer; and after his death it was engraved by Mr. Bartolozzi. Mr. Bartolozzi was an imitable engraver; but, solely occupied by the effect, he did not always consider the story, of his picture. He observed that the foreground was rather bald, and in the proof-print he put a copious stream of water, running at the feet

MONTHLY MAG., No 148.

of Sir Philip's horse. This certainly rendered it *more picturesque*; but it was, however, we believe, afterwards altered.

2. The Dowager-queen of Edward IV. delivering up her youngest Son to the Protector. ROBERT SMIRKE, Esq. R. A.

3. A subject not yet determined on, by J. NORTHCOTE, Esq. R. A.

4. The Conspiracy of Babington against Queen Elizabeth, (in which Mary Queen of Scots was implicated, and for which she finally suffered), detected by Walsingham. A. W. DEVIS, Esq.

5. Mary Queen of Scots, after her Defeat at the Battle of Langside, embarks for England, to seek the Protection of Queen Elizabeth. RICHARD WESTALL, Esq. R. A.

6. King Alfred, disguised in the Cottage of a Neatherd, reproved by the Wife for negligence in suffering her Cakes to be burnt. D. WILKIE, Esq. R. A.

7. Earl Warren, being required to shew his Titles to his Estates, drawing his Sword before the Commissioners, said, that William had not conquered for himself alone; by his sword he got his estates, and by that he would preserve them. HENRY TRESHAM, Esq. R. A.

8. The Offer of the Crown to Lady Jane Grey. J. S. COPLEY, Esq. R. A.

Mr. Davison, as we are told, has also ordered a bust (to be executed by Mr. Flaxman) of our late lamented admiral, Lord Nelson, to be placed in the same room.

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts established at Milan, invites all artists, foreign as well as native, to enrich with the noble productions of their genius, the competition opened by it for the next year, of which the following is the programme.

*Subject in Architecture.*—A Royal Seat, with Gardens, and all the suitable accessories.—The prevailing character of the edifice to be elegant simplicity. The prize a gold medal, of the value of sixty sequins (about thirty guineas).

*In Painting.*—A Raving Medea, just ready to murder her two Children, who innocently smile at her, ignorant of the fate which awaits them. The picture to be at least five feet in height, and seven in width. The prize a gold medal of 120 sequins.

*In Sculpture.*—Themistocles, having assembled his Friends at his House in Magnesia, and offered Sacrifice to the Gods, drinking a Cup of Poison rather than take up Arms against his Country. The prize a gold medal of forty sequins.

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*In Engraving.*—Any subject from a good author. The superficies of the work to contain at least sixty square inches. The prize a gold medal of thirty sequins.

*In Drawing of Figures.*—The subject to represent the Souls on the Banks of the Acheron, after the description of Alighiere. The size of the drawing to be left to the author. The prize to be a gold medal of thirty sequins.

*In Drawing of Ornaments.*—A Royal Throne; all the ornaments of which must have an illusion to the kingdom of Italy. The height of the drawing not to exceed one foot and a half, Paris measure. The prize a gold medal of twenty sequins.

All the works intended for this Competition must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Academy, before the end of April, 1807.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

**T**HE fifth, ch. 30, is

“An Act to authorize His Majesty, until the 25th Day of March, 1807, to make Regulations respecting the Trade and Commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope.”—21st April, 1806.

This was founded on the recent recapture of the Cape.

It empowers the King to make orders in Council, notwithstanding the Act of Navigation, (12 Car. II., c. 18,) or the Act of King William, (7 & 8 W. III., c. 22,) or any other Acts in force at the time of passing this Act.

Goods imported contrary to such Order of Council to be forfeited.

The next and last, and perhaps the most important, Act under this head is, 6th, Ch. 34,

“An Act for further continuing, until the 25th Day of March, 1807, an Act made in the 39th year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Encouragement of the British Fishery.”—21st April, 1806.

It recites 39 G. III., c. 100, which was intitled “An Act to revive and continue, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, an Act made in the 35th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, to continue and amend an Act made in the 26th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled, ‘An Act for the more effectual Encouragement of the British Fisheries;’ and to amend an Act made in the 26th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for extending the Fisheries, and improving the Sea-Coasts of this Kingdom.”

It also recites four other Acts amending and continuing the former: an Act of the 39th and 40th Geo. III.; and Acts of the 41st, 42d, and 44th years:

and it continues this Act of the 39th, so amended, to the period expressed in the title of this present Act.

We have now a splendid series of statutes brought into view, the PREMIAL.

Human laws act rarely by reward: restraint is their general object; and punishment, often too severe, their general mean. Very signal military merit, if attended with success, has however received this reward oftener than any other kind of merit.

And it is true indeed that military merit has in it conspicuously and habitually the devotion of *self* to the public, to which civil virtue is less frequently called, and less impartially judged when it best fulfils the call.

The services thus rewarded in the series of Acts now under consideration have all been naval.

The 1st is, Ch. 4,

“An Act to enable His Majesty to grant a certain Annuity to Lady Viscountess Nelson, in Consideration of the eminent Services performed by the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson to His Majesty and the Public.”—28th Feb., 1806.

This Act recites the desire of the King, stated by his Message, in consideration of the splendid and unparalleled achievements of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, during a life spent in the service of his country, and terminated, in the moment of victory, by a glorious death, to grant an annuity of 2000l. per annum to his relict, Lady Viscountess Nelson, for her life.

And it grants the said annuity payable quarterly, without fees, and not subject to any tax.

Parliament, in behalf of his country, has



has given another signal testimony of esteem and gratitude to this her devoted son, by an Act hereafter to be noticed.

The 2d is, Ch. 5,

"An Act to enable His Majesty to grant certain Annuities to Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Baronet, in Consideration of the eminent Services which he has rendered to His Majesty and the Public"—28 Feb., 1806.

The Act recites the royal desire of conferring a signal mark of approbation on Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by him in the capture of a French squadron in November, 1805, and of the valour and skill displayed by him on that occasion, and for that purpose that an annuity of one thousand pounds should be granted to Sir Richard Strachan for life.

It then proceeds to grant it, commencing from the 4th of November, 1805, in the same manner, and as clear of all deductions, as the annuity granted to Lady Viscountess Nelson.

The next Act of this nature is Ch. 13, in testimony to the great services of Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, the second in command to Lord Nelson, and his associate and successor in the glories of the day distinguished by the victory of Trafalgar. This is intitled,

"An Act for settling and securing certain Annuities on Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, and the several other Persons therein described, in Consideration of the signal and important Service performed by the said Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, to His Majesty and the Public."—22d March, 1806.

This also recites the desire of the King to bestow some considerable and lasting mark of approbation for the service performed by Lord Collingwood, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, in the ever-memorable and decisive victory obtained under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, and his highly meritorious conduct after the action, not only highly honourable to himself, but greatly beneficial to the United Kingdom, and for this purpose to give to him, and the two succeeding male heirs of his body to whom the title should descend, for their respective lives, an annuity of two thousand pounds.

It grants it as advantageously as the annuities by the two former Acts, and makes it (§ 6,) unalienable, and inca-

pable of being encumbered longer than for the life of the holder.

It grants an annuity to his wife, Lady Collingwood, if he dies without leaving any issue male, of one thousand pounds; and, on like contingency of his dying without issue male, the like annuity to his daughter or daughters, of one thousand pounds, in manner equally advantageous as to these several annuities to the wife and daughters, as in that granted to himself and his issue male. The said annuity to be equally divided between his daughters, if more than one.

It seems rather remarkable, that, as to Lady Collingwood at least, the annuity should not be given absolutely to her for life, in case of her surviving her husband, but is made dependent on the further contingency of his dying without leaving issue male; so that if he should leave such issue, even should they die in the life of Lady Collingwood, it should seem that neither she nor the daughters take any annuity under the Act.

The last which we at present have to notice of this splendid series, is,

Ch. 40,

"An Act to enable His Majesty to grant a certain Annuity to Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in Consideration of the eminent Services which he has rendered to His Majesty and the Public."—5th May, 1806.

After reciting the service on the 6th of February, 1806, in an engagement with a French squadron, when the whole of the line-of-battle ships belonging to the said squadron was taken or destroyed, and the valour and skill displayed by the Admiral on that occasion, it grants an annuity of one thousand pounds, payable to him for life, to commence from the said 6th of February, 1806, and to be received in a manner equally advantageous as the other annuities, in consideration of the great naval services already stated.

On the next head, that of PENAL LAW, there is one Act.

Ch. 28, 31st of March, 1806, intitled,

"An Act to continue, until the 25th Day of March, 1813, several Laws relative to the Transportation of Felons and other Offenders to temporary Places of Confinement in England and Scotland."

This Act recites 19 Geo. III., c. 74, and 24 Geo. III., c. 56, and which were

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continued

continued successively by divers temporary Acts, and continuing them further to the period expressed in the title.

The second section continues the provisions of 25 Geo. III., c. 46, authorizing the removal of offenders in Scotland to temporary places of confinement for the like period.

The Act 19 Geo. III., c. 74, the first of the Acts thus continued, sprung from the joint deliberations of the ever-memorable Howard, of Sir William Blackstone, Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Lettsom, and Sir Charles Bunbury.

They had conceived a plan of erecting penitentiary-houses for the reformation of offenders.

These by the Act were directed to be two: to be erected in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, or Surrey, under the direction of three supervisors, to be appointed by the King in Council: healthiness, the accommodation as to water, and distance from all other buildings, being the objects to be regarded: and the site to be approved by the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the twelve Judges, the Lord Mayor of London, or by eight or more of them.

The buildings to be sufficient, the one to contain six hundred male, the other three hundred female convicts, with proper store-houses, work-houses, and lodging-rooms; an infirmary, a chapel, and a burying-ground; a prison divided into dark but airy dungeons;\* a kitchen-gar-

den, and proper airing-grounds; yards, offices, and other necessary apartments for officers and servants.

The same Act provided for the discipline of such houses.

And by 24 Geo. III., (sess. 2,) c. 56, § 14, (the other Act recited,) the Court of King's Bench, or the Court before which the person had been convicted, or any Court within the county having like authority, or, in the vacation, any two Judges of the coil, might direct the offender to be transported to any other place, when the original sentence of transportation could not conveniently be executed.

By the same Act the place of transportation may be ordered by the King in Council, without being appointed in the sentence.

And by 51 Geo. III., c. 46, § 7, persons ordered to transportation might be directed to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour until transported: such imprisonment to be reckoned as a part of their term of transportation.

Deportation, or relegation, or exile, were modes of punishment established by the Greek and the Roman laws. They were not adopted in England until made part of our law by 4 Geo., c. 11, § 1.

It certainly appears better for the country to which the prisoner belongs to endeavour the reformation of the offender, than to force that offender upon another nation.

\* This expression had better been avoided. *Dungeon* is originally a strong tower; but *dungeon*, probably derived from it, is with us a strong and dark prison under ground. And such subterraneous imprisonment, formerly "by many a foul and midnight murder

stand," and too capable of being made subservient to such cruelties as would amount to multiplied and protracted murder, were justly odious to the discerning and philanthropic Howard.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of August to the 20th of September.*

CATARRHUS .....	13
Ptyphus .....	7
Diarrhoea .....	18
Cholera .....	2
Amenorrhoea .....	9
Menorrhagia .....	2
Leucorrhoea .....	4
Aithenia .....	21
Anasarca .....	3
Paralysis .....	1
Hysteria .....	1
Morbi Cutanei .....	19
Morbi Infantiles .....	17

To an anxious enquiry with regard to the nature of a friend's indisposition, it is by no means uncommon to receive for a reply, that it is only a *cough*. Whereas, in fact, there is no symptom whatever, which, after having continued for any considerable period, at least in the earlier part of life, is so eminently entitled to awaken alarm, and to urge to the greatest possible degree of vigilance and care. "*Only a cough*," is an expression which, although familiar to the



ear, betrays a grievous and too often a fatal ignorance or misunderstanding with regard to the physiology and essential functions of the animated machine.

A cough, of any standing, however slight and inconsequential it may seem to an inexperienced observer, when it occurs in a young person, more especially in a young female, proves, in almost every instance where it has been imprudently disregarded, the faithful and fearful harbinger of pulmonary disorganization. If this preliminary and admonitory indication be not hastily attended to, all subsequent solicitude and assiduities will be likely to be employed in vain, to counteract or correct the results of primary and irrevocable neglect.

The lungs, when lacerated, or impaired in their substance, cannot, like a piece of lifeless machinery, be mended or restored. All that lies within the humble and contracted sphere of medicinal science or ingenuity is, by seasonable and appropriate means, to *prevent* the occurrence of that injury which it is impossible to repair. The moment that mutilation commences, the efficiency of the physician ceases: he is doomed, if his attendance be still required, to be merely the idle and melancholy spectator of a scene in which he can take no important or beneficial part; and to watch his patient sinking into the sepulchre, though sometimes so slowly, that the progression of his disease, like that of the hour-hand of a clock, cannot be dis-

tinctly perceived, as it advances towards the point of its inevitable termination.

Coughs themselves ought to be the terror, as the consequences of them are the peculiar scourges, of this otherwise not unhealthy island. But fear is rarely roused, until that painful feeling can be of no practical advantage.

Death has become unavoidable, before it begins to be a subject of apprehension. An invalid is seldom thought to be consumptive, until he is incurably so.

There is another species of cough, that ought to be distinguished from the pthysical; which, from the causes that usually give rise to it, is not equally calculated to excite our sympathy. It is that cough more immediately connected with the stomach, which is apt to be occasioned by an indiscreet indulgence in vinous exhilaration. This, until a tolerably advanced period of life, often produces only occasional disease. But it ought to be in the knowledge of the debauchee, that each attack of casual, or return of periodical, distemper, deducts something from the strength and structure of his frame. A leaf falls from the tree of life every time that its trunk is shaken. It may thus be disrobed of its beauty, and betray the dreary nakedness of a far-advanced autumn, long before, in the regular course of nature, that season could even have commenced.

JOHN REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
Sept. 26, 1806.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

*The Solicitors' Names are between-Parenteses.*

AUSTIN William, Dursley, glass seller. (Strong and Co. Lincoln's Inn)  
Ahe Joseph Rutter, Ormskirk, draper. (Lace and Hassall, Liverpool)  
Bullen William, Bow lane, warehouseman. (Williams, Aulintars)  
Bull Isaac, Tooting, baker. (Alcock and Co. York street, Borough)  
Bridge John, and Henry Keale, merchants, Liverpool. (Wiedel, John street, Red ord row)  
Bell John, and Richard Atkinson, Bow lane, warehousemen. (Bouradillon and Co. Little Friday street)  
Barnes John, Truro, mercer. (Luxmore, Red Lion square)  
Barlow Richard, Jun. Sheephead, hofier. (Forbes, Ely place)  
Cole Richard, Lambeth road, haberdasher. (Middowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn)  
Callahan John, Moorfields, merchant. (Warrant, Castle court, Budge row)  
Carr John, Pontefract, grocer. (Blakelock, Middle Temple)  
Dudge James, Newington Butts, jeweller. (Patten, Cross street, Hatton street)  
Daniels Joseph Elkin, Coleman street, merchant. (Gatty and Co. Throgmorton street)  
Elliott Moses, Chatham, shopkeeper. (Broad, Union street, Borough)

Fell Henry, Basinghall street, warehouseman. (Atkinson, Castle street, F. leon square)  
Ferris John, Bathwick, taylor. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row)  
Gimber Giles, Sandwich, linen draper. (Lodington and Co. King's Bench walk)  
Hart William, and Samuel Turner, Jun. Lothbury, warehousemen. (Hillyard, Copthall court)  
Hopkins Joshua, Alcester, grocer. (Turner and Co. Warwick court)  
Halbert John Potts, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Gregson and Co. Throgmorton street)  
Holden Oliver, Clithero, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Cu ston street)  
Hunt George, Stalbridge, linen draper. (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn)  
Lane Richard, Bristol, ship joiner. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn)  
Macculloch George Perrott, Eastcheap, merchant. (Mills, Ely place)  
Noble James, Coggershall, worsted manufacturer. (Charles Ventris Field, Friday street)  
O'Hara James, Great Newport street, linen draper. (Wright and Co. Temple)  
Paterfon Thomas, Nicholas lane, underwriter. (Wilson, Staples Inn)  
Parnell James, Deal, innkeeper. (Webb, Fokstone)  
Parsons Thomas, Ruelle square, builder. (Morgan, Bedford row)  
Price William, Leadenhall street, taylor. (Davies, Lothbury)  
Roberts David, Trump street, warehouseman. (Drake, Old Fish street)

Roper

Esper Thomas, Mllington, ropemaker. (Collett and Co. Chancery lane  
 Rogers Thomas, Liverpool, broker. (Windle, John street, Bedford row  
 Rawlinson Robert, Liverpool, fadler. (Battye, Chancery lane  
 Sheardown Robert, the younger, Louth, stationer. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street  
 Smith George, Sweetings alley, insurance broker. (Williams, Austinfriars  
 Southall Samuel, and Jonathan Drakeford, Birmingham, factors. (Larant and Co. Chancery lane  
 Smith Thomas, Mawdesley, tanner. (Gaskill Wigan  
 Smalley William, Nannerch, wire maker. (Rhodes and Co. Clerkenwell  
 Smith James, Manchester, plasterer. (Hurd, King's Bench walk  
 Simpson John, Fairford, carrier. (Belgrave and Co. Symond's Inn  
 Taylor Thomas, Birmingham, common carrier. (Birkett, Wallbrook  
 Williamson Thomas Gibbs, Rotherhithe, mariner. (Saward, Princes street  
 W on William, Hutton, grocer. (Chippindale, King's Bench walk  
 Williams Henry, Noble street, warehouseman. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry  
 Watts William Russell, Bristol, grocer. (James, Gray's Inn square  
 Williams William, Falmouth, grocer. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aveline James, Rufs, grocer, September 29  
 Bate Fortelique, Vigo lane, printseller, August 26, final  
 Broughall Samuel Yeaton, miller, September 22, final  
 Besser John, Lamb's Conduit street, merchant, September 27  
 Brewer John, Essex street, tailor, October 18  
 Buxton William, Gosport, hawker, August 30  
 Burlington John, Old Buckingham, miller, September 23  
 Burdett Conrad, Birmingham, merchant, September 22  
 Brooke Robert Vaughan, Hurcott, paper manufacturer, September 16  
 Bury William, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, November 1  
 Bourne Herbert, St. James's street, silk mercer, October 4  
 Earlow Thomas, Liverpool, tailor, September 30  
 Batesby Charles, Wapping High street, ship chandler, October 4  
 Fagg Hugh, Beaminster, shopkeeper, October 2, final  
 Berriman John, Fimlico, florist, October 28  
 Brittan George, Bristol, grocer, October 13, final  
 Bulgin William, Bristol, printer, October 18  
 Cockrill William, Ludgate hill, linen draper, September 16  
 Clarkson Elizabeth, and Richard Dove, South Audley street, oil dealers, September 27  
 Capes Henry, Gainsborough, mercer, October 12  
 Clouston Hieronymus John, America square, October 18  
 Clarke Forrester, King street, Covent garden, laceman, September 27  
 Coates Edward, Thomas Maffey, and Joseph Hall, Hoxington, brewers, September 27  
 Curtis Thomas, and John Curtis, Grimsby, September 29, final  
 Cross James, Zachary Bayly, sen. and Zach. Bayly, jun. Nath. Bayly, Robert Gutch, and Thomas Cross, Bath, bankers, October 12, final  
 Clowes James, Fifth House Mills, cotton spinner, October 7  
 Cartwright Samuel, Maiden lane, hosier, November 15  
 Cox John, Fenchwood, miller, October 21  
 Cheverton Edward, Newport, linen draper, October 14  
 Danney William, Windsor, apothecary, October 13  
 Favene Peter, Bedford row, insurance broker, September 30

Fry John, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, November 4  
 Francis Robert, junior, Bread street, warehouseman, October 28  
 Far ell Martin, Asliby de la Zouch, banker, October 1  
 Griffiths Thomas, Spitalfields, silk weaver, September 16, final  
 Guerrier Luke, Stepney, cowkeeper, September 27  
 Greatrex Charles, Sutton Coldfield, broker, October 18  
 Guy Robert, Shoreditch, victualler, October 25  
 Gore Richard, Liverpool, linen draper, September 30  
 Gilks Thomas, Warwick, corn factor, October 8  
 Gibbs William, Newport, hackneyman, October 13  
 Hardy Joseph, Sheffield, grocer, September 18  
 Hayley Samuel, Birmingham, button maker, October 10  
 Humphrys William, senior, and William Humphrys, junior, Old Fish street, grocers, October 18, final  
 Harris Robert, Maidstone, woolen draper, October 18  
 Harvey Thomas, Newport, ironmonger, October 14  
 Harrison John, and Robert Rigg, Manchester, manufacturers, October 14  
 Ing'ledeu Silvester, Huddersfield, linen draper, September 22, final  
 Joynton William, and Richard Lewis, Manchester, sugar dealers, October 16  
 Kenyon James, Liverpool, merchant, October 14, final  
 King John, Yarmouth, miller, October 14  
 Ludlam Joseph, Stoke Bruern, victualler, September 5  
 Lewis Arthur, Dunbury, mercer, September 13  
 Lang James, Wakefield, merchant, September 17  
 Lewin John, Gosport, dealer and chapman, September 21  
 Lowther Robert, Sheffield, merchant, September 26  
 Lone Gyles, Bermondsey, drysalter, September 23  
 Lumbert George, Holborn, victualler, November 11  
 Lovelock Charles, Durham street, dealer in wine, November 11  
 Lonsdale Nathaniel, and Thomas Thompson, Bedford street, woollen drapers, November 1, final  
 Longbottom Nathaniel, Halifax, grocer, October 20, final  
 Leeson Thomas, Packwood, mercer, October 8  
 Murray Joseph, Lutton, draper, October 11  
 Maitby Thomas, and George Maitby, size lane, merchants, November 1  
 Onsey Samuel, Heyrod Mill, cotton spinner, October 11  
 Price Stephen, Northumberland street, money scrivener, September 16  
 Phillips Michael, Norris street, grocer, September 27  
 Peck Anthony, Gravesend, carpenter, November 8  
 Panbury Philip, Kensington, coach maker, October 9  
 Proctor John, Lancaster, merchant, October 6  
 Rowden John, Whitefriars, timber merchant, October 23, final  
 Richardson Richard, Bermondsey, glue and size maker, September 27, final  
 Remnant William, Chancery lane, plumber, November 15  
 Stott Abraham, Robert Fitton, Richard Bowker, Robert Butterworth, and Robert Hartley, county of Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, September 13  
 Skinner William, Greenwich, victualler, October 4  
 Sprigg John, Birmingham, linen draper, September 27, final  
 Stafford Robert, junior, Huntingdon, grocer, October 6, final  
 Staveley Luke, Halifax, merchant, October 20  
 Steane John, Newport, liquor merchant, October 13  
 Tigar Ann, Beverley, ironmonger, October 7  
 Travers Benjamin, and James Edsall, junior, Queen street, sugar dealers, September 16  
 Travers William, and James Bate, Warrington, grocers, September 22  
 Whitelocke Edward, Pentonville, insurance broker, October 4  
 Whalley Thomas, and Joseph Wilkinson Whalley, Friday street, warehousemen, September 23  
 Worley Charles, Wood street, warehouseman, October 11  
 Wimberley Thomas Pate, Huntingdon, grocer, October 6, final

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

## THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

THE Potentates of the North are, at length, beginning to be animated by one sentiment, and are preparing to resist the aggressions and the overbearing influence of the French Government with their united forces. The troops of the King of Prussia are every where in motion, those of the Emperor of Russia are assembled in formidable numbers on the Prussian and German frontiers, and the heroic King of Sweden is prepared with all his forces to revenge the manifold in-

dignities with which he has been treated by the *foi-dijant* French Emperor.

If this alliance is carried on with good faith, and the armies of the Confederates are directed with a moderate degree of intelligence, there can be no doubt *but the hardy sons of the North, who have always beaten those of the South*, will drive within their own boundaries, that insolent, gasconading people, who by the popular writers of their own nation have been so aptly described as a mixture of the tyger and the monkey.

The



The British Administration have lost no time in recognizing the new confederacy, and the return of the King of Prussia to a just sense of honour and policy, has occasioned the embargo to be taken off the Prussian vessels in the ports of Britain, and has happily restored the usual relations of peace and amity between Great Britain and Prussia.

The activity displayed by the administration of Great Britain in wielding the immense force placed at its disposal, gives us reason to hope that other expeditions will be undertaken with a view to aid and co-operate with the Northern Confederacy—probably the independence of Holland may be restored,\* the flotilla at Boulogne destroyed, and such other attacks made on the French, Flemish, and Dutch coasts, as may give constant employment to a hundred thousand of the enemy's troops.

An extraordinary manœuvre in diplomacy was lately attempted to be played off by the French Government against the Emperor of Russia. His envoy was cajoled into a treaty with a view to influence another with Great Britain; but the caution of our Ministry, and the promptness of the Emperor of Russia, prevented this trick from having its effect. The following is the Emperor's rejection:

*St. Petersburg, August 25, 1806.*

The Counsellor of State, Peter D'Oubril, on

\* The expedition undertaken a few years since, against Holland, might prevent another, if the reasons which occasioned its failure were not so obvious, that none but children or idiots could again fall into the same fatal error. Three-fourths of the population of the United Provinces were then, as they are now, anxious for the restoration of the house of Orange, and common sense pointed out the necessity of affording to the Dutch people an opportunity of shaking off the yoke of France. Instead then of landing on such point of the Dutch coast, as should place a large part of the friendly population in the reach of the British forces, as at Helvoet Sluys, on the nearest point to the Hague, our army was landed at the extreme point of the country, so that the entire population lay behind the French armies, and were consequently subjected to their controul. The people of Holland had therefore no opportunity of shewing themselves at a time when the disposition of the army of their friends was radically so ill-judged and ill-arranged. Masters of the seas as we are, and able to choose, vary, and multiply, our points of attack at pleasure, the disposable forces of this empire ought to find constant employment for half the immense armies of France, in protecting their own shores.

his mission in the beginning of May, to provide for the support of the Russian prisoners, received at the same time instructions, in case an opportunity should offer, for an amicable accommodation between Russia and France. He returned hither with extraordinary speed, and brought with him a Convention for a Peace, which he had signed the 8th—(20th) of July, with General Clarke, appointed plenipotentiary for that purpose by the French Government.

Agreeable as such an event would have been to his Imperial Majesty, had this convention been in any manner conformable to the dignity of his Majesty, to his engagements, to his allies, and to the tranquillity of Europe, it was unpleasant to his Imperial Majesty to perceive that the same by no means held forth any good and benevolent views. The treaty was as follows:

I. From the present day there shall be peace and friendship for ever between his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their empires and subjects.

II. As a consequence of the first article, all hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease between the two Nations; the necessary orders for which shall be issued within twenty-four hours after signing the present convention. All ships of war, and other vessels, belonging to either of the two powers, or their subjects, that shall be taken after the signing of this convention in any part of the world, shall be restored to the owners.

III. The Russian troops shall give up to the French the country known by the name of Bocca di Cattaro, as also Dalmatia, which, by the fourth article of the treaty of Presburg, belongs to his French Imperial Majesty as king of Italy. Every facility shall be afforded the Russian troops for the evacuation of Cattaro, as also of the Ragusan territory, Montenegro, and Dalmatia, if the circumstances of the war should have occasioned them to occupy those territories. Immediately after this convention shall be ratified, the commanders of the two powers by land and sea shall enter into an agreement with respect to the marching out of the troops, and the surrender of the country.

IV. His Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy consents, at the request of the Emperor of all the Russias,

1. To restore the republic of Ragusa to its former independence, under the condition that it shall enjoy, as heretofore, the protection of the Ottoman Porte. The French shall retain the position of Stagno, on the Peninsula Sabionello, to secure the communication with Cattaro.

2. To cease from any hostile undertakings against the Montenegrins from the day of the signing of this convention, so long as they shall remain peaceable as subjects of the Porte. They shall immediately return home, and

and his majesty the emperor Napoleon engages not to molest them, nor to make any enquiries relative to the part they have taken in the hostile attacks that have been made in the territory of Ragusa, and the neighbouring territories.

V. The independence of the republic of the Seven Islands is acknowledged by both powers. The Russian troops now in the Mediterranean shall remove to the Ionian Islands. His Russian Imperial Majesty, to give a proof of his sincere disposition to peace, shall not leave more than 4,000 of his troops there, which he shall remove as soon as his Imperial Majesty shall judge necessary.

VI. The independence of the Ottoman Porte shall be acknowledged on both sides, and both the high contracting parties engage to protect it and the integrity of its possessions.

VII. As soon as in consequence of the concluding of the present convention, orders shall have been given for the troops to leave the Bocca di Cattaro, all occasion of hostilities being removed, the French troops shall retire from Germany, his majesty the emperor Napoleon declares, that within three months after the signing of the treaty, all his troops shall have returned to France.

VIII. Both the high contracting powers shall employ their good offices to terminate, as speedily as possible, the war between Prussia and Sweden.

IX. As the two high contracting powers wish, as much as depends upon them, to hasten the peace by sea, his French Imperial Majesty will willingly accept the good offers of his Russian Imperial Majesty for the attainment of that object.

X. The commercial relations between the subjects of the two Empires shall be restored to the same footing on which they were before the breaking out of hostilities, by which they were disturbed and separated.

XI. All prisoners of both nations shall be delivered up to the agents of the respective governments, without exception, as the ratifications shall be exchanged.

XII. The regulations of the missions and ceremonies between the two high contracting powers shall be placed on the same footing as before the war.

XIII. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg within twenty-five days, by plenipotentiaries appointed on each side.

Done and signed at Paris the 8th (20th) of July, 1806.

(Signed)

PETER D'OUBRIL.

CLARKE.

His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to lay this act of pacification before a council summoned specially for that purpose, that it might be compared both with the instructions given to M. D'Oubril here, and with the orders sent to him at Vienna, before his departure from that city; and it has appeared

that the councillor of state, D'Oubril, when he signed the convention, had not only departed from the instructions he had received, but had acted directly contrary to the sense and intention of the commission given him.

The Imperial Council, with a common feeling for the honour of the country, and abiding by the known principles of his Imperial Majesty, which are founded in the strictest justice, have declared as their common opinion, that this act, which is not conformable to the views of his Imperial Majesty, cannot receive his majesty's ratification; and his Imperial Majesty has ordered this to be notified to the French government. His majesty at the same time, has signified his willingness to renew the negotiations for peace, but only on such principles as are suitable to the dignity of his majesty.

The ministry for foreign affairs has made an official communication on this subject to all the foreign ministers accredited to this court.

#### FRANCE.

Among the other absurdities of that grand state quack Buonaparte, may be noticed a pretended assemblage of deputies of the Jewish religion, which he has lately convened at Paris. The poor Jews, if they really are persons of that religion, have been addressed in the following speech by his head commissioner:

"GENTLEMEN—His Majesty the Emperor and King having appointed us Commissioners to treat with you, respecting your own affairs, has sent us here this day for the purpose of communicating his intentions.—Called from the farthest parts of this vast empire, none of you can be ignorant of the purpose for which you are assembled here. You are aware that the conduct of many of those who profess your religion has given rise to complaints which have reached the foot of the Throne. These complaints were not without foundation. The Emperor, notwithstanding, contented himself with arresting the progress of the evil, and wished to have your opinion on the means of radically curing it. You will, no doubt, prove yourselves deserving of this paternal consideration, and you will feel the value of the important mission which is confided to you. Far from regarding the Government under which you live as a power of which you should be suspicious, your study will be to enlighten it, to co-operate with it in the good which it is preparing; and by thus manifesting that you have profited by the experience of all the French, you will prove, that you have no wish to separate yourselves from other classes of society.

"The laws which have been imposed upon persons of your religion have been different all over the world; they have been too often dictated by the exigency of the moment. But, as there is no example in the Christian annals

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of any Assembly like this ; so, in like manner, you, for the first time, are to be impartially judged, and your fate decided by a Christian Prince. It is his Majesty's wish that you should become French ; it is your duty to accept this title, and to consider that you, in fact, renounce it whenever you shew yourselves unworthy of it.

" You shall hear the questions read which are to be proposed to you. It will be your duty to declare the whole truth upon each of them. We now declare to you, and we shall never cease to repeat it to you, that when a Sovereign as firm as he is just, who knows every thing, who can punish as well as reward, interrogates his subjects, they would render themselves as culpable as they would shew themselves blind to their real interests, if they should hesitate about answering freely and frankly.

" It is his Majesty's wish, Gentlemen, that you should enjoy perfect freedom of deliberation. Your President will communicate your answers to us as soon as they are prepared. As to ourselves, we have no more ardent wishes than to be able to inform the Emperor, that among his subjects of the Jewish religion, there are none whose loyalty is not unquestionable, and who are disposed to conform to those laws and morals which it is the duty of all Frenchmen to practice and follow."

The following questions, proposed by his Majesty were then read by the Secretary of the meeting :

1. Is the Jew permitted to marry more than one wife ?
2. Is divorce permitted by the Jewish religion ?
3. Can a Jewess intermarry with a Christian, or a Christian female with a Jew ; or does the law prescribe that Jews alone should intermarry ?
4. Are the French, in the eyes of the Jews, brothers or aliens ?
5. What in all cases are the connections which their law permits them to maintain with the French, who are not of their religion ?
6. Do the Jews who were born in France, and have been treated as French Citizens by the laws consider France as their native country ? Are they bound to defend it ? Are they under an obligation to obey the laws, and to follow all the regulations of the Civil Code ?
7. Who are they who are called Rabbins ?
8. What civil jurisdiction do the Rabbins exercise among the Jews ? What power of punishment do they possess ?
9. Are the mode of choosing the Rabbins, and the system of punishment regulated by the Jewish Laws, or are they only rendered sacred by custom ?
10. Were the Jews forbidden by their laws to take usury of their brethren ? Are they permitted or forbidden to do this of strangers ?
11. Are those things proclaimed which are forbidden to the laws by their law ?

MONTHLY MAG., No. 118.

It is understood that the Jews are to be forced to pay a large sum that they may continue to enjoy the *advantages* of French citizenship.

#### ITALY.

We lately have had occasion to record the overthrow of the kingdom of Naples and the attempt to establish a new dynasty in the government of that country. The attempt so far succeeded that the French obtained possession of Naples, and Joseph Buonaparte has for several months exercised the regal authority. The Neapolitans however, who, in common with all the Italians, hate the French, have displayed a spirit worthy of their cause, and there is some reason to hope, notwithstanding the apparent strength of the enemy, that the kingdom of Naples may ere long be restored to its legitimate sovereign.

Instead of simply defending the island of Sicily, Sir John Stuart, the general of the British forces assembled in that island, gallantly made a landing with a body of 4800 men on the opposite shore of Calabria. The results, as might be expected, have been glorious to the British troops, and signally disastrous to the French, who were defeated and finally driven out of both Calabrias.

The particulars of these interesting events are contained in the following copies of the Official Dispatches.

*Camp on the Plain of Maida, July 6, 1806.*

Sir—It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of his Majesty, the particulars of an action in which the French army quartered in this province have sustained a signal defeat by the troops under my command.

General Regnier, having been apprised of our disembarkation at St. Eufemia, appears to have made a rapid march from Reggio, uniting, as he advanced, his detached corps, for the purpose of attacking, and with his characteristic confidence, of defeating us.

On the afternoon of the 3d instant, I received intelligence that he had that day encamped near Maida, about ten miles distant from our position, that his force consisted at the moment of about 4000 infantry and 300 cavalry, together with four pieces of artillery, and that he was in expectation of being joined within a day or two by 3000 more troops who were marching after him in a second division.

I determined therefore to advance towards his position, and, having left four companies of Watteville's regiment under Major Fisher to protect the stores, and occupy a work which had been thrown up at our landing place, the

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body of the army marched the next morning according to the following detail:

Advanced Corps—Lieutenant Colonel Kempt, with two four pounders.

Light Infantry Battalion.

Detachment Royal Corsican Rangers.

Detachment Royal Sicilian Volunteers.

1st Brigade—Brigadier General Cole, with three four-pounders.

Grenadier Battalion.

27th Regiment.

2d Brigade—Brigadier General Ackland, with three four pounders.

78th Regiment.

81st Regiment.

3d Brigade—Colonel Oswald, with two four-pounders.

58th Regiment.

Watteville's Regiment, five companies.

20th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Ross, landed during the action.

Reserve of Artillery—Major Lemoine, 4 six-pounders and 2 howitzers.

Total—Rank and file, including the Royal Artillery, 4795.

General Regnier was encamped on the side of a woody hill, below the village of Maida, sloping into the plain of St. Eufemia; his flanks were strengthened by a thick impervious underwood. The Amato, a river perfectly fordable, but of which the sides are extremely marshy, ran along his front; my approach to him from the sea side (along the borders of which I directed my march, until I had nearly turned his left) was across a spacious plain, which gave him every opportunity of minutely observing my movements.

After some loose firing from the flankers to cover the deployments of the two armies, by nine o'clock in the morning the opposing fronts were warmly engaged, when the prowess of the rival nations seemed now fairly to be at a trial before the world, and the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own.

The corps which formed the right of the advanced line, was the battalion of light infantry commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kempt, consisting of the light companies of the 20th, 27th, 35th, 58th, 61st, 81st, and Watteville's, together with one hundred and fifty chosen battalion men of the 35th regiment, under Major Robinson. Directly opposed to them, was the favourite French regiment 1st Légère. The two corps at the distance of about one hundred yards fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing was suspended, and in close compact order and awful silence, they advanced towards each other, until their bayonets began to cross. At this momentous crisis the enemy became appalled. They broke, and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter.

Brigadier General Ackland, whose brigade was immediately on the left of the light

infantry, with great spirit availed himself of this favourable moment to press instantly forward upon the corps in his front; the brave 78th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, and the 81st regiment, under Major Plenderleath, both distinguished themselves on this occasion. The enemy fled with dismay and disorder before them, leaving the plain covered with their dead and wounded.

The enemy being thus completely discomfited on their left, began to make a new effort with their right, in the hopes of recovering the day. They were resisted most gallantly by the brigade under Brigadier General Cole. Nothing could shake the undaunted firmness of the Grenadiers under Lieutenant Colonel O'Callaghan, and of the 27th regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Smith. The cavalry, successively repelled from before their front, made an effort to turn their left, when Lieutenant Colonel Ross, who had that morning landed from Messina with the 20th regiment, and was coming up with the army during the action, having observed the movement, threw his regiment opportunely into a small cover upon their flank, and by a heavy and well directed fire, entirely disconcerted this attempt.

This was the last feeble struggle of the enemy, who now, astonished and dismayed by the intrepidity with which they were assailed, began precipitately to retire, leaving the field covered with carnage. Above seven hundred bodies of their dead have been buried upon the ground. The wounded and prisoners already in our hands (among whom are General Compère, and an Aid-de-Camp, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Swiss regiment, and a long list of officers of different ranks) amount to above one thousand. There are also above one thousand men left in Monteleone and the different posts between this and Reggio, who have mostly notified their readiness to surrender, whenever a British force shall be sent to receive their submission, and to protect them from the fury of the people. The peasantry are hourly bringing in fugitives, who dispersed in the woods and mountains after the battle. In short, never has the pride of our presumptuous enemy been more severely humbled, nor the superiority of the British troops more gloriously proved, than in the events of this memorable day.

His Majesty may, perhaps, still deign to appreciate more highly the achievements of this little army, when it is known that the second division which the enemy were said to be expecting had all joined them the night before the action; no statement that I have heard of their numbers places them at a less calculation than seven thousand men.

Our victorious infantry continued the pursuit of the routed enemy so long as they were able;—but as the latter dispersed in every direction, and we were under the necessity of



of preserving our order, the trial of speed became unequal.

The total loss occasioned to the enemy by this conflict cannot be less than four thousand men. When I oppose to the above our own small comparative loss, as underneath detailed, his Majesty will, I hope, discern in the fact, the happy effects of that established discipline to which we owe the triumphs by which our army has been lately so highly distinguished.

I am now beginning my march southward preparatory to my return to Sicily, for which station I shall re-embark with the army, as soon as his Sicilian Majesty shall have arranged a disposition of his own forces to secure those advantages which have been gained by the present expedition.

There seldom has happened an action in which the zeal and personal exertions of individuals were so imperiously called for as in the present; seldom an occasion where a General had a fairer opportunity of observing them.

The General Officers, and those who commanded regiments, will feel a stronger test of their merits in the circumstances that have been detailed of their conduct, than in any eulogium I could presume to pass upon them.

The 58th and Watteville's regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Johnson and Watteville, which formed the reserve, under Colonel Oswald, were ably directed in their application to that essential duty.

The judgment and effect with which our artillery was directed by Major Lemoine, was, in our dearth of cavalry, of most essential use; and I have a pleasure in reporting the effective services of that valuable and distinguished corps.

To the several departments of the army, every acknowledgment is due; but to no officer am I bound to express them so fully, on my part, as to Lieutenant Colonel Bunbury, the Deputy Quarter Master General, to whose zeal and activity, and able arrangements in the important branch of service which he directs, the army as well as myself, are under every marked obligation.

From Captain Tomlin, the acting Head of the Adjutant General's Department, and from the Officers of my own family, I have received much active assistance. Among the latter I am to mention Lieutenant Colonel Moore of the 93d Light Dragoons, who being in Sicily for his health at the time of our departure, solicited permission to accompany me on this expedition; he was wounded in the execution of my orders.

From the medical department under the direction of Mr. Grieves, the Deputy Inspector, I am to acknowledge much professional attention, the more so as their labours have been greatly accumulated by the number of wounded prisoners who have become equally with our own, the subject of their care.

The scene of action was too far from the

sea to enable us to derive any direct co-operation from the navy: but Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who had arrived in the bay the evening before the action, had directed such a disposition of ships and gun boats as would have greatly favoured us, had events obliged us to retire. The solicitude however of every part of the navy to be of use to us, the promptitude with which the seamen hastened on shore with our supplies, their anxiety to assist our wounded, and the tenderness with which they treated them, would have been an affecting circumstance to observers even the most indifferent. To me it was particularly so.

Captain Fellows, of his Majesty's ship Apollo, has been specially attached to this expedition by the Rear Admiral; and, in every circumstance of professional service, I beg leave to mention our grateful obligations to this officer, as well as to Captains Cocket and Watton, Agents of Transports, who acted under his orders.

Captain Bulkeley, my Aide de Camp, who will have the honour of presenting this letter to you, has attended me throughout the whole of the services in the Mediterranean, and will therefore be able to give you every additional information on the subject of my present communication. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Stuart, Major General.

*Returned of Killed and Wounded of the British Troops under the Command of Major General Sir John Stuart, in the Battle on the Plains of St. Euphemia, near Maida, July 4, 1806.*

Royal Artillery—2 horses killed; 3 gunners wounded.

Grenadier Battalion—4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file wounded.

Light Infantry Battalion—1 officer, 7 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 41 rank and file wounded.

20th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 5 rank and file wounded.

27th Foot, 1st Battalion—6 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 46 rank and file wounded.

58th Foot, 1st Battalion—2 rank and file wounded.

78th Foot, 2d Battalion—4 rank and file killed; 7 officers, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file wounded.

81st Foot, 1st Battalion—3 serjeants, 16 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file wounded.

Regiment of Watteville—3 rank and file wounded.

Royal Corsican Rangers—3 rank and file killed; five rank and file wounded.

Total—1 officer, 3 serjeants, 41 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 261 rank and file wounded.

*Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

Killed—Light Infantry Battalion—Captain M'Leane, of 20th Foot.

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Wounded

Wounded—Grenadier Battalion—Major Hammill, of the Royal Regiment of Malta.

Light Infantry Battalion—Major Paulett, of the 44th Foot, severely.

78th Foot, 2d Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod; Major D. Stuart; Captains D. M'Pherson and D. M'Gregor; Lieutenant James M'Kay; Ensigns Colin M'Kenzie and Peter M'Gregor.

81st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain Waterhouse; Lieutenant and Adjutant Ginger.

Staff—Lieutenant Colonel Moore, of 23d Light Dragoons, acting Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Sir John Stuart.

(Signed) R. Tomlin, Assist. Adj. Gen. *Extract of a dispatch from Hugh Elliot, esq. to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, dated Palermo, 5th August, 1806.*

Sir,—I inclose herewith the copy of a letter of the 3d of August, which I have received this day from Sir John Stuart. By the surrender of Cotrone, and the retreat of both General Verdier and General Regnier from Upper and Lower Calabria, those provinces are now restored to their lawful sovereign. The battle of Maida, upon the 4th of July, will long be recorded in this part of Europe, as a memorable proof of the superiority of British courage and discipline.

Of the nine thousand men which General Regnier commanded in the Province of Calabria Ulterior, not more than 3000 are left to attempt their retreat towards Puglia; the remainder are all either killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Every fort along the coasts; all the depots of stores, ammunition, and artillery, prepared for the attack of Sicily, are become the prey of the victors; and, what perhaps may be considered as even of still more consequence than those advantages, an indelible impression is now established of the superior bravery and discipline of the British troops.

There is not perhaps to be found in the annals of military transactions an enterprise prepared with more deliberate reflection, or executed with greater decision, promptitude and success, than the late invasion of Calabria by Sir John Stuart.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The domestic event in which the attention of the public has been wholly engrossed during the current month has been the death of Mr. Fox, the ostensible minister of this country, and the individual upon whose personal character the entire system of British and Continental politics seemed to depend. For an able estimate of the character of this great patriot, we refer our readers to the Biographical Article contained in the previous part of this Magazine.

Mr. Fox has been succeeded in his office of Secretary of State for foreign affairs by Lord Howick (late Mr. Grey), and

Lord Howick has been succeeded as first lord of the admiralty by Mr. Thomas Grenville. Some changes of minor importance have taken place, by which Lord Holland (nephew of Mr. Fox) acquires a seat in the cabinet, and maintains the ascendancy of that system which has, with so much satisfaction to the country, influenced the new administration.

A naval and military achievement of great present and future consequence remains to be recorded. After the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, that brave and intelligent naval commander, Sir Home Popham, embarked the 71st regiment and some other land forces, and sailing for the river La Plata, has taken the city of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the immense province of La Plata, and the key of the mines and of all the wealth of South America. The particulars of this important event are contained in the following details of General Beresford and in the well written report of Sir Home Popham.

*Fort of Buenos Ayres, July 2, 1806.*

Sir,—I had the honour to communicate to you, by my letter dated the 30th of April, the circumstances of my arrival at St. Helena, and the result of the application to the Hon. the Governor of that place for troops.

The fleet sailed thence the 2d of May, and after a most unexpected long passage made Cape St. Mary on the 8th of June: his Majesty's ship *Narcissus* had been dispatched from the fleet on the 27th of May, and Sir Home Popham thought it right to proceed in her for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the navigation of the river, that no delay might occur in proceeding immediately on the arrival of the troops to such place as our information should induce us first to attack. I had sent Capt. Kennet, of the Royal Engineers (not liking myself to leave the troops), in the *Narcissus*, to make such reconnoitring of the enemy's places on the river, as circumstances would admit: and to collect every possible information concerning them, and the strength of the enemy at the several places.

From fogs and baffling winds we did not meet the *Narcissus* until the sixth day after our arrival in the river, and I had there the satisfaction to see in company with her the Ocean transport, which had parted from us previous to our going to St. Helena. Sir Home Popham and myself immediately consulted whether it would be better first to attack the town of St. Philip of Monte-Video, or Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Provinces; and after much reasoning, we determined to proceed against Buenos Ayres, which made it necessary to remove from the line of battle ships, the troops and marines, and such

seamen



seamen as were incorporated with the latter, and others that had been practised to arms during the passage, into the transports, and his Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, which was effected on the 16th ult. and though then only about ninety miles from Buenos Ayres; still, though to his skill Sir Home Popham added the most persevering zeal and assiduity, yet from fogs, the intricacy of the navigation, and continual opposing winds, it was not until the 24th, at night, that we reached opposite to it. We found ourselves the next morning, about eight miles from the point of Quilmes, where I proposed landing, having been informed by an Englishman, who was Pilot for the river, and who had been taken by the *Narcissus* out of a Portuguese vessel, that it was an excellent place, and an easy access from it into the country. As soon as the wind would permit, on the 25th, Sir Home Popham took the shipping as near as it was possible for them to go; and at a convenient distance for disembarking, which was effected in the course of the afternoon and night, and without any opposition; the enemy remaining at the village of Reduccion, on a height about two miles from us in our front: the whole intermediate space, as well as to the right and left, being a perfect flat; but my guide informed me that though in winter it was impassible, it was then very practicable, and easy for guns to pass.

It was eleven o'clock in the morning of the 26th, before I could move off my ground, and the enemy could, from this position, have counted every man I had. He was drawn up along the brow of a hill, on which was the village of Reduccion, which covered his right flank, and his force consisted principally of cavalry (I have been since informed two thousand), with eight field pieces.

The nature of the ground was such, that I was under the necessity of going directly to his front; and to make my line, as much as I could, equal to his, I formed all the troops into one line, except the St. Helena infantry, of 150 men, which I formed 120 yards in the rear with two field pieces, with orders to make face to the right or left, as either of our flank, should be threatened by his cavalry. I had two six pounders on each flank, and two howitzers in the centre of the first line. In this order I advanced against the enemy, and after we had got within range of his guns, a tongue of swamp crossed our front, and obliged me to halt whilst the guns took a small circuit to cross, and which was scarcely performed when the enemy opened their field pieces on us, at first well pointed, but as we advanced at a very quick rate, in spite of the boggy ground that very soon obliged us to leave all our guns behind, his fire did us but little injury. The 71st regiment reaching the bottom of the heights in a pretty good line, seconded by the marine battalion, the enemy would not wait their nearer approach, but retired from the brow of the hill,

which our troops gaining, and commencing a fire of small arms, he fled with precipitation, leaving to us four field-pieces and one tumbril, and we saw nothing more of him that day.

I halted two hours on the field to rest the troops, and to make arrangements for taking with us the enemy's guns and our own, which had now, by the exertions of Captain Donnelly, of his Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, been extricated from the bog. He had accidentally landed, and accompanied the troops, on seeing them advance to the enemy, and I am much indebted to him for his voluntary assistance.

I then marched in hopes of preventing the destruction of the bridge over the Rio Chuelo, a river at this season of the year not fordable, and which lay between us and the city; distant from it about three miles, and eight from our then situation; and though I used every diligence, I had the mortification to see it in flames long before I could reach it. I halted the troops for the night a mile from it, and pushed on three companies of the 71st, under Lieutenant Colonel Pack, with two howitzers, to the bridge, to endeavour to prevent its total destruction. I accompanied this detachment, but on reaching the bridge found it entirely consumed; and as the enemy during the night was heard bringing down guns, I withdrew the detachment before light, as their position was thought too open and exposed to the enemy's fire, who had at nine o'clock, on hearing some of our soldiers go to the river to get water, opened a fire from their guns, and a considerable line of infantry.

As soon as it was light I sent Captain Kennet of the engineers to reconnoitre the sides of the river, and found that on our side we had little or no cover to protect us, whilst the enemy were drawn up behind hedges, houses, and in the shipping on the opposite bank, the river not thirty yards wide. As our situation and circumstance could not admit of the least delay, I determined to force the passage, and for that purpose ordered down the field-pieces, which, with the addition of those taken from the enemy the day before, were eleven (one I had spiked and left, not being able to bring it off), to the water's edge, and ordered the infantry to remain in the rear, under cover, except the light company and grenadiers of the 71st. As our guns approached, the enemy opened a very ill directed fire from great guns and musquetry; the former soon ceased after our fire opened, the latter was kept up for more than half an hour, but though close to us, did us but little or no injury, so ill was it directed. We then found means, by boats and rafts, to cross a few men over the Rio Chuelo, and on ordering all fire to cease, the little of them that remained ceased also.

The troops which opposed us during these two days appear to have been almost entirely provincial

provincial, with a considerable proportion of veteran officers. The numbers that were attempted to dispute our passage of the river, I have been since informed were about two thousand infantry; I had no reason from their fire to suppose their numbers so great, the opposition was very feeble; the only difficulty was the crossing the river to get at them.

I cannot omit reporting to you that I had the most just cause to be satisfied with the conduct of every Officer, and all the troops under my command: to Lieutenant Colonel Pack of the 71st every praise is due, as well as to that excellent regiment. The battalion of marines, commanded by Captain King of the Royal Navy, not only behaved with the utmost good conduct, but with a discipline in the field much beyond what could have been expected, though every exertion to effect it had been used by Commodore Sir H. Popham, and every Officer of the Royal Navy during the passage.

A corps of seamen, who had been drilled to small arms, were also landed; they were between 80 and 90 in number, and I was under the necessity of attaching them to draw the guns, which they did with a cheerfulness and zeal that did them great credit; and I was under great obligations to Captain King for his activity in preparing rafts, boats, &c. to pass the Rio Chuelo.

Lieutenant Colonel Lane, and the St. Helena troops, also merit my thanks for their good conduct; as does Captain Ogilvie, commanding the artillery, for the manner in which the guns were conducted and served. Captain Kennett, of the Royal Engineers, was particularly serviceable by his intelligence and zeal; as were the Hon. Major Deane, my Brigade Major, and the Hon. Ensign Gordon, of the 3d Guards, my Aide-de-Camp.

By eleven o'clock A.M. I had got some guns and the greatest part of the troops across the river, and seeing no symptoms of further opposition, and learning that the troops in general had deserted the city, motives of humanity induced me to send, by the Hon. Ensign Gordon, a summons to the Governor to deliver to me the city and fortrefs, that the excesses and calamities which would most probably occur if the troops entered in a hostile manner might be avoided; informing him that the British character would insure to them the exercise of their religion, and protection to their persons and all private property. He returned to me an officer to ask some hours to draw up conditions; but could not consent to delay my march, which I commenced as soon as the whole had crossed the Rio Chuelo; and, on arriving near the city, an officer from the governor again met me with a number of conditions to which I had not time to attend; but said I would confirm by writing what I had promised, when in possession of the city; and the terms granted

and signed by Sir Home Popham and myself I have the honour to annex.

I also transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing on the 26th and 27th of June, as well as the return of the ordnance taken.

I cannot conclude without assuring you of the unwearied zeal and assiduity of Commodore Sir Home Popham, in whatever could contribute to the success of this expedition, and of the cordial co-operation and great assistance which I have received from him. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD, Maj. Gen. Major-General Baird, commander in chief.

Account of Monies, &c. received in consequence of an Agreement on the 23d June 1806, and that brought from and near Luxam.

Buenos Ayres, July 16, 1806

Embarked on board His Majesty's Ship *Narcissus*.

Royal Treasure; brought in by	Dollars.
Mr. Cafamajor .....	208,519
Philippine Company; ditto .....	103,000
Post Office; ditto .....	56,872
Tobacco Administration; ditto .....	91,323
Custom House; ditto .....	57,000
From the Agent of the Philippine Company .....	100,000
114 skins, containing each 3000 dollars, brought back from Luxam by Capt. Arbuthnot's party ..	312,000
2 boxes, ditto .....	5,932
Gold Bar; ditto .....	562
71 ingots of Silver; ditto .....	113,000
	<hr/> 1,036,208

Remains in the Treasury.

From the Agent of the Philippine Company .....	30,000
Consulada; brought back from Luxam by Capt. Arbuthnot's party ..	64,700
32½ Linen Bags; ditto .....	32,500
38 Boxes; brought back from Luxam by Captain Arbuthnot's party ..	76,000
Boxes found in the house of a priest ..	4,325
	<hr/> 205,115

Embarked on board the <i>Narcissus</i> ..	1,036,208
Remains in the Treasury .....	205,115

Total 1,291,323

*Narcissus*, off Buenos Ayres, July 6, 1806.

Sir,—In the letter which I had the honour to address you from St. Helena, on the 30th of April, I fully explained, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the motives that induced me to press so strongly the urgency and expediency of undertaking an expedition against the enemy's settlements in Rio de la Plata.

I have therefore only to give you a short detail of the proceedings of the Squadron; previously congratulating their Lordships on

his



his Majesty's forces being in full possession of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies; the capital of one of the richest and most extensive provinces of South America.

To the commerce of Great Britain it exhibits peculiar advantages, as well as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns. And when I venture in addition to assure their Lordships of the extreme healthiness of the climate, I trust I only hold out a consolation that the friends of every person employed on this expedition are justly entitled to, and which I am satisfied will be equally gratifying to the feelings of every British subject.

As I considered it an object of material consequence to obtain the earliest local information in the river, I placed the squadron under the direction of Captain Rowley on the 27th of May, and preceded it in the *Narcissus* for that purpose.

On the 8th ult. we anchored near the Island of Flores; and, after passing Montevideo the following day, we detained a Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received was generally confirmed. On the 11th we fell in with the *Encounter* and *Ocean* transport near the south-coast of the River, and on the 13th we joined the squadron.

It was immediately determined to attack the capital; and no time was lost in removing the marine battalion to the *Narcissus*, the *Encounter*, and the transports, for the purpose of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the *Diadem* blockaded the port of Montevideo, and the *Raisonable*, and *Diomedes*, by way of demonstration, cruized near Maldonado and other available points.

Our progress up the river was very much retarded by the shoalness of the water, adverse winds and currents, continual fogs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but by the unremitting and laborious exertions of the officers and men I had the honour to command, these difficulties were surmounted, and the squadron anchored on the afternoon of the 25th off Point Quelmay a Pouichin, about twelve miles from Buenos Ayres,

As it was impossible for the *Narcissus* to approach the shore on account of the shoalness of the water, the *Encounter* was run in so close as to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in case of necessity: the whole however was landed in the course of the evening without the least opposition, consisting of the detachment of his Majesty's troops from the Cape, and that from St. Helena, with the marine battalion under the orders of Captain King, of his Majesty's ship the *Diadem*, which was composed of the marines of the squadron augmented by the incorporation of some seamen, and three companies of Royal Marines from the same source of enterprise, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dressed in an appropriate uniform.

The enemy was posted at the village of Reduction, which was an eminence about two miles from the Beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies, which however proved on the following morning to be only a morass in a high state of verdure.

This in some measure checked our advancement, nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the swamp, from whence he thought it was impossible for them to be extricated.

The able and excellent disposition of General Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very soon however satisfied the enemy that his only safety was in a precipitate retreat, for we had the satisfaction of seeing from the ships near four thousand Spanish cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were ascending the hill with that coolness and courage, which has on every occasion marked the character of a British soldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and danger by which he was opposed.

I have probably trespassed on a line that does not immediately belong to me, but I could not resist the gratification of relating to their Lordships what I saw; assuring myself, at the same time, they will be convinced, if the enemy had given the squadron an equal opportunity, I should have had the pleasing duty of reporting an honourable issue to the effect of their eminent zeal and exertions.

On the 27th, in the morning we saw some firing near the banks of the River Chuelo, but it blew so hard that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the shore during that day.

Early on the 28th, a royal salute was fired from the Castle of Buenos Ayres in honour of his Majesty's colours being hoisted in South America, and instantly returned by the ships lying off the town.

I now consider it to be a proper moment for acknowledging in terms of the sincerest gratitude, my high sense of the zealous and animated conduct of every officer and man in the squadron which I have the extraordinary good fortune to command.

Captain Rowley, with Captain Edmonds under his orders, continued as long as the weather would permit an advantageous demonstration off Maldonado.

Captain Donnelly, who did me the favour of requesting I would go up the river in the *Narcissus*, and to whom, from his rank, no specific service could be assigned in our small scale of operations, applied himself in every occasion where he could promote the objects of the expedition;—and, as he is charged with this dispatch, I take the liberty of recommending him to their Lordship's protection under a full conviction they will obtain, through him, every information which they have a right to expect from an officer of great intelligence and long meritorious service.

I am,

I consider Captain King, with the Officers of the marine battalion, so completely under the report of General Beresford that I shall only state to their Lordships my extreme satisfaction on hearing personally from the General how highly he appreciated every part of their conduct, particularly the celerity with which they transported the artillery and troops across the Rio Chuelo after the bridge was burnt by the enemy.

Lieutenant Talbot of the Encounter manifested great zeal in every instance where it was necessary to call on him; Lieutenant Groves of the Diadem was also very active in landing the ordnance and ordnance stores, and I shall

think it highly proper to state to their Lordships that the masters and crews of the different transports behaved with great attention during the whole of this service.

I inclose a copy of the terms granted to the inhabitants after the capture of the city, by which their Lordships will see that the coasting vessels in the river, supposed with their cargoes to amount to one million and a half of dollars, were restored to the proprietors; for an early record to the country of the great liberality of his Majesty's government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOME POPHAM.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

### *Sale of the King's Spanish Sheep at Kew.*

**T**HIS year's shew and sale were held on Tuesday, August 19th, at the usual place, in Kew-lane, near the Pagoda. The sale was begun by Mr. Farnham, the king's auctioneer, between two and three o'clock, the forenoon having been agreeably spent in examining the articles for sale, and in conversations among the amateurs on the subject of the Merino improvement in various parts of England, and on the state of the wool market. The company was not so numerous this year as the preceding, nor did the sheep fetch any thing like the former prices, for which the reasons are sufficiently obvious. The demand throughout those parts of the country where this improvement has been already adopted, (and those parts are not numerous) has been in some degree satisfied by the King's, Lord Somerville's, and various other sales, public or private, and the number exposed to sale this year from the royal stock, is nearly double the number of any former sale. Add to this, Dr. Parry's sale coming on immediately after. The flatness of the wool-market this season, on account of the large quantities imported from Spain and Saxony, may also have had some effect. Nevertheless, the royal commodity exhibited this year was equal, if not superior, to that of any former sale, the sheep plainly having improved in size and form, and the wool in quantity and fineness of staple. The prices, however reduced, are still immense, and the present, and even a farther reduction, may have very beneficial effects, in affording encouragement to purchasers, and consequently spreading more widely, a national improvement of boundless prospective advantages to Old England; advantages in her vital concerns, agriculture and manufactures, far superior and more permanent than any she ever did, or ever will obtain, from her most successful wars. The

king, and his worthy agent, Sir Joseph Banks indefatigable throughout life, in whatever is important to science, and to the interests of his country, will rejoice at this temporary depreciation of price, since it will tend to an accumulation of public interest.

The particulars of the sale were as follows:—

Shearling or two-toothed rams.....	26
Four-toothed ditto.....	3
Full-mouthed, or aged ditto.....	2

Rams 31

Full-mouthed ewes..... 20

*Prices and Buyers Names.*

Mr. Houseman, lots 1, 2, 4, 7, shearling rams, at 13½ guineas, £.	1.	d.
13, 12, and 12 guineas.....	53	0 6
Col. Fullarton, lots 3, 5, at 15 and 13 guineas.....	29	8 0
Mr. Mayer, lot 6,.....	12	12 0
Mr. Esfen, lot 8,.....	11	11 0
Mr. Eden, lots 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, each lot at 11½ guineas, 10½, 12½, 13, 12½, 11½, 14½, 17, 13½, 18½, 10, 33½, and 25 guineas.....	219	6 6
Mr. Sandford for Cook, lot 9, ..	11	11 0
Mr. Wansey, lots 12, 16, 20, each lot at 15, 16, 16 guineas .....	49	7 0
Mr. Compton, lot 15, .....	16	5 6
Mr. Wanley, lot 27, a two toothed ram, .....	11	0 6
Mr. Whitacre, lots 23, 29, at 14 and 27 guineas each, .....	43	
Mr. Aiton, lot 30, full-mouthed ram (Old Snags) at 18½ guineas, and lot 31, a six-toothed ram, at 31 guineas .....	51	19 6

Amount of rams sold..... 509 2 6

Ewes,



*Ewes.*

Mr. Effen, lots 32, 33, 40, each lot at $7\frac{1}{2}$ , $7\frac{1}{2}$ , and $10\frac{1}{2}$ guineas, .....	26	15	6
Mr. Compton, lots 34, 37, 43, at 7, 10, and 10 guineas, .....	28	7	0
Mr. Boil, lots 35, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, each at 12, $9\frac{1}{2}$ , 13, 12, 12, $15\frac{1}{2}$ , 13 guineas .....	67	7	0
Col. Fullarton, lots 36, 38, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, at 8, $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 15, 16, $14\frac{1}{2}$ , 14, 16 guineas .....	99	15	0
Amount of ewes sold .....	222	4	6
	509	2	6

Total for the 51 sheep.. 731 7 0

Average price of the rams, this year, upwards of 16l.—Of the ewes, 11l.

A vast declination of price will be here perceived, from last year, but not from that of the preceding, since the ewes brought more money at this than at the sale of 1804, when the highest price was 11l. 11s. Various Anglo Merino flocks have been lately established, and the old ones continue in a state of progressive and profitable improvement, more particularly, those of his Majesty, Lord Somerville, Dr. Parry, Mr. Tollett of Staffordshire, Sir Lawrence Palk in Devon, and one in Surrey. Mr. Robson, of Belford, in the Cheviot Hills, has been most successful in crossing the Cheviot ewes with Spanish rams of Lord Somerville's breed, the first produce improving wonderfully, in both quantity and quality of wool, and in form, and standing that severe climate perfectly well. A very eminent breeder in Northumberland is crossing his stock with a Spanish ram from Mr. Bartley's stock, at Bath. Mr. Bell is introducing the breed into Norfolk; and, we believe, the Lords Sackville and Northampton are making the same experiment. Dr. Parry's rams to be sold at Hounslow, next week, are not pure Merino or Spanish, like his Majesty's, but Spanish grafted, through a number of generations upon an English (Ryeland) stock. The wool, nevertheless, is said to equal, or to exceed the purest native Merino, in fineness, and for a piece of cloth made from the wool of the rams, to be exposed to sale, Dr. Parry was offered, by two dealers, thirty shillings per yard.

The Board of Agriculture has this year offered various premiums, for the promotion of that useful science; among which are the three following, to the person who shall produce to the Board the model of the best and cheapest cottage, on a scale of one inch to a foot; with estimates of the expence of erecting it; from 5 to 10 guineas, according to merit.—2. It having been represented to the Board, that there are roads in some part of the kingdom, where much carrier's work is regularly done with one-horse

carts; and as, in such cases, it is conceived that it might be easy for such carriers to substitute oxen, or spayed heifers, in some of their carts for comparison, the Board will give to the carrier or other person, who shall make the experiment, in the most satisfactory manner, during one year, and report the result to the Board; 50 guineas. It is required, that the oxen be fed in the same manner as the horses, and not to be under five years old. 3. To the person who shall discover a principle, which may lighten the draught of oxen to carriages, 20 guineas; being the amount of a legacy left by the late Ccl. Goate, of Brent Elleigh, in Suffolk, for this specific purpose.

## MARRIED.

At Hampstead, John Armitage Brown, esq. to Miss Jane E. Mavor.

Isaac Chamberlain, esq. of Basinghall-street, to Mrs. Hewitt, widow of John H., esq. of Bishopston-hall, Wilts.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, John Fisher Barker, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Watson. —William Lardner, esq., surgeon of Birmingham, to Miss Margaretta Watson, only daughter of William W., esq. of Borough High street.

At Hackney, Mr. John Austin, of Cornhill, stockbroker, to Mrs. Collier, widow of William C. esq. of Stoke Newington.

Lieutenant Rudhall, of the South Devon militia, to Miss Louisa Dunbar, daughter of Sir George D.

The Rev John Hole, rector of Woolfordisworthy and Broadwood Kelly, Devon, to Miss Sophia Brasley, second daughter of the late Nathan B., esq.

At St. Alban's, Mr. Thomas Sharpe, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Frances Sibley, eldest daughter of Joseph S., esq.

Charles Pipon, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Martha Dumaresq, third daughter of Sir John D. of Jersey.

The Rev. Thomas Bennett, to Miss Levett, only daughter of the late Francis L., esq.

Mr. H. H. Turner, to Miss Canham, of Saxham, Suffolk, only daughter of the late A. S. C., esq.

Mr. Charles R. Aikin, of Broad-street-buildings, to Miss Wakefield, daughter of the late Gilbert Wakefield.

Major John Malcolm, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Eleanor Todd, of Darlington.

At Lambeth, William Tate, esq., to Miss Simpson, of Kernehill.

At Rotherhithe, William Hollamby, esq., to Miss Sarah Louch.

Arthur Steel, esq., of Clifford-street, to Miss Augusta Mitford, of Pitt's-hill, Petworth.

Charles Fasset Burnet, esq., of Vauxhall, to Miss Batons, of Clapham.

Hon. George Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, to Miss Head, of St. Andrew's-hall, Norfolk.

At Illington, Robert Awater, esq., of Southall-green, to Miss Crowther, of the former place.

Robert Thompson, esq., of the Kent-road, to Miss Mary Day, of Chiswick-lodge.

Mr. Joseph Walfell, of Parliament-street, to Miss Marriott, of Old Broad-street.

At Mary-le-bonne church, Arthur Champernoone, esq., of Darlington, to Miss Buller, of Morval.

At St. Martin's, Mr. John Cording, of the Strand, jeweller, to Miss Wilson.

At Finchley, Mr. Piper, of Oxford-street, to Miss Brown, of Hendon.

At Chelsea, William Gosling, esq., of Roehampton, to the Hon. Charlotte de Grey, second daughter of Lord Walsingham.

#### DIED.

At Greenwich, Mr. James Jacks, late of Paternoster-row, 86.

At Dulwich, after an illness of two days, the Right Hon. Lord Turlow, baron of Ashfield in Suffolk. A further account of the life and character of this nobleman will be given in our next.

In Hanover-street. Lieut.-Colonel Skyring, of the royal artillery.

In Gower-street, James Galloway, esq. 81.

In Soho square, Mrs. White, relict of Dr. Thomas W.

At the Duke of Devonshire's seat at Chiswick, after being twice tapped for the dropsy, the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. An Account of the Life of this great statesman will be found in another part of our Magazine.

Suddenly, at his apartments at the Society of Antiquaries, Somerset-place, the Rev. John Brand, M. A. secretary to that society, of whom a further account will be our given in next.

At his house in Conduit-street, James Robson, esq. many years an eminent bookseller in New Bond-street.

At Brompton, Francis Grojan, esq. clerk to the commissioners of the Court of Requests, and many years deputy high bailiff of the city and liberty of Westminster, 72.

In Tavistock-place, Mrs. Curling, wife of Daniel C., esq.

At Walham Green, Captain Caesar Hawkins, of the 8th regiment of light dragoons.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Mary Brooks, wife of R. B. esq., 84.

In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Mrs. Anne Fountain, 69.

At Newington-green, Mrs. Hood, relict of John H., esq.

In George-street, Blackfriars-road, Mr. W. B. Morris, of the Legacy Duty Office, Somerset-place.

At Hammer-smith, Mrs. Bodicote, relict of John B., esq. late of Westerham, Kent.

At Walworth, Mrs. Anne Bassett, relict of Richard B., esq. of Jamaica, 91.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Cambridge, widow of Richard Owen C., esq., 89.

In Russel-place, Fitzroy-square, Lachlan M. Lachlan, esq. late lieutenant colonel of the 10th regiment of foot, 46.

At her mother's house, Stoke Newington, Miss Caroline F. Robley, one of the daughters of the late J. Robley, esq. of that place. Her death was occasioned by the breaking of a blood vessel, at her brother's house, in Russel-square, about ten weeks since, succeeded by a rapid decline, which baffled all medical skill.

In Hatton-garden, Mrs. James, 50.

In Great Ormond-street, Captain Colnett, of the royal navy, late commander of the Glatton.

In Clement's Inn, Mr. Michael Hayman, attorney at law.

In John-street, St. James's-square, Mr. Winkfield, yeoman of the mouth to his Majesty.—Mr. Whitfell, one of his Majesty's cooks, who has left property to the amount of upwards of 12,000l. without any relative to inherit it.

Suddenly, Mr. Smith, printer in King-street, Seven Dials. He was returning to town from Highgate, and on arriving at the end of the New Road, he was seized with a fit, fell on the path-way, and remained so a long time. A gentleman coming past in his chaise, procured him assistance, and conveyed him to the house of a surgeon contiguous, where he expired soon after he was taken in, though every effort was made for his recovery.

At Clock-House, Peckham, James Smith, esq., 75.

At Pentonville, William Elgin, esq., 66.

In Great Titchfield-street, Mr. George Dubourg, professor of geography, the French language, &c.

At Brompton-grove, Edward Daniel, esq.

At Chelsea, Edward Nairne, esq. F. R. S. 81; formerly optician to his Majesty, in Cornhill.

Mr. Stageldoir, formerly and for many years, property man of Drury-Lane theatre.



# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE members of the Subscription Library and Philosophical Lyceum, at North Shields, lately held their annual meeting, being the commencement of the fifth year, when twenty new subscribers were balloted for, and elected.

At the annual meeting of the Florist Society, at Alnwick, for the show of carnations, the prizes were adjudged as follows: Mr. Mark Robson first and second, with Harvey's Lord Ravensworth and Pope's London Queen; Mr. James Duffus 3d, with Jackson's La Belle; Mr. Thomas Call fourth and fifth, with Sherwood's Corinthus and Tucker's Duchesse of Bevonshire.

The gentlemen educated at the grammar-school of Newcastle, under the late Rev Hugh Moises, have resolved that some public mark of respect was due from them to the memory of their lamented friend and preceptor, and that a monument should be erected in the church of St. Nicholas, which should record his virtues and their gratitude. Among the principal subscribers we notice the Corporation of Newcastle 25l. Lords Eldon and Collingwood 20l. each, Sir William Scott, 20l. and several gentlemen 5l. each.

The commissioners of naval inquiry have recommended that the living of Simonburn, belonging to Greenwich Hospital, should be divided, in order that it may serve as a provision for six or more of the superannuated chaplains of the navy. This living, of which Dr. Scott is the present rector, is thirty-six miles long, and fourteen broad, and is worth 3000l. per year; but when the inclosure takes place, is estimated at 5000l.

*Married.* At Stockton upon Tees, the Rev. Matthew Murfitt, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and vicar of Kendal, to Miss Martin.

At Berwick upon Tweed, John Kingsley, esq. ensign in the 8th regiment of foot, and a ward in chancery, aged 17, to Miss Maria Taylor, about the same age, daughter of Mr. T. bookseller.

At St. Giles's, London, Mr. Jos Rynsley, of Kirkley, to Miss Penryhn, of Gower-street.

Mr. Richard Brown, of Benton, near Newcastle, to Miss Williams, daughter of John Williams, esq. one of the commissioners of the customs.

At Ebchester, Mr. John Newton, of Mickley, to Miss Surtees, of Ebchester.

At Whitburn, Mr. Taylor, of Monk Weremouth, to Miss Stevens.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Arthur, to Miss Chapman.

At Sunderland, Mr. Hull, to Miss Archer.

At Auckland, Mr. John Atkinson, of Temple Sowerby, to Mrs. Wilde, of Durham.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. William Nicholson, of Danby, near Whitby, to Miss Lydia Dunning.

At Boldon, Mr. P. Talmadge, of London, to Miss Gray, of East Boldon.

At Hexham, George Ridley, of Beltingham, esq. to Miss Ann Sparke, of Summerods.

*Died.* At Newcastle, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Miles W. innkeeper.—Mrs. Vasey, relict of Mr. V. bookseller.—Mrs. Gray, of the Flesh market, 46.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Jane Taylor, 62. She arose about six o'clock, seemingly in her usual good health, and began to assist her servant in some household business, when she dropped down and immediately expired.

At Darlington, Mrs. Burnet, wife of Mr. B. of the King's Head inn.

Miss Elizabeth Bland, 21, daughter of the Rev. Thomas B. vicar of Allerton.

At Durham, Mr. William Mitchell, 46.—Mr. John Adamson, of Crossgate, 83.—Mrs. Proud, widow of the late Mr. John P. 74.—Mr. John Wall, chemist.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Jowsey, wife of Mr. J. shipbuilder.

At Hexham, very suddenly, Mrs. Scott, 39.—At South Shields, Mrs. Hannah Couzens. She was found dead in her bed, to which she went in perfect health the night before.—Mrs. Magnay, wife of Mr. M. shipowner.

Mr. J. Woodward, of Stockton upon Tees. This gentleman, in company with another from Newcastle, was crossing the river Ure, between Leyburn and Middleham, in Yorkshire, with their horses, in the ferry-boat, when the animals suddenly began to plunge, and leapt into the water; at the same time forcing Mr. Woodward along with them, who sunk under the boat, and rose several yards below, holding up his stick, as if begging for assistance; but neither the gentleman nor the

boatman were swimmers, and the method in which the boat is navigated rendered aid impracticable. He was found about two hours afterwards, and conveyed to Stockton, where a widow and eight children are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and parent.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Inthlington, Mr. James Routledge, of Oldwall, to Miss Mary Philipson, of Patehill.

At Longtown, Mr. Batty, surgeon, to Miss Black—At Workington, Ralph Fisher, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Hewitt, daughter of Captain John H.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mr. John Gill, of Caldewgate.—Mr. John Story, late of Blachhall, 61.

At Stanwix, Mr. Richardson, father of John Richardson, esq. agent to Lord Lowther, 81.

At Caldcots, Mr. Jos. Chambers, one of the band belonging to the Cumberland Rangers; he was interred with military honours.

At Morpeth, Miss M. Marr, daughter of Mr. John M.

At Egremont, Mr. William Gaitskill, draper.

At Kendal, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. John D. 35.—Mrs. Leatherbarrow, wife of Mr. Benjamin L. 21.

#### YORKSHIRE.

From the subjoined report it appears, that the House of Recovery in Leeds did not, on the first of the present month, contain a single patient. This circumstance may arise from two causes; first, from the late favourable seasons, which have furnished the public with nutritious, wholesome food; and secondly, from the establishment of an institution by which fever is checked amongst the poor in its first stages, and the healthy part of their families preserved from infection by the removal of the patient to the House of Recovery, where clean linen, well ventilated apartments, and the best medical advice, all contribute to his speedy and complete recovery.—Monthly Report of the House of Recovery for August, 1806: Patients in the house on the 1st instant two; admitted since two—four; discharged cured four.

The intention of making a new road to branch from the great north road at Barnsdale, near Doncaster, and to pass through Pontefract, &c. and communicate with the Leeds and Wakefield road, is persevered in; and application will be made the next session of Parliament to procure an act for carrying into effect that highly beneficial object.

It is in contemplation to make a new road to branch from the Birstall and Huddersfield turnpike road, on the south-east side of Nunbrook, to pass through the townships of Mirfield and Harthead, and also through Bradley in the township of Huddersfield.

The new road leading from Skipton to Ad-  
dingham, by which the dreary passage over

Rumbles-Moor is avoided, was lately opened for the accommodation of the public.

*Married.*] At Hull, Mr. Robert Stones, of Alford, to Miss Lucy Goodwin.

At Wakefield, Mr. Carter, of Birstall, to Miss Hodson, of Chester.—Mr. Wilson, to Miss Ashton.

At Bradford, Thomas George Fitzgerald, esq. of Oakland, county of Mayo, Ireland, major in the 101st foot, to Miss Field, of Heaton.

At Hutton Bruishil, near Scarborough, — Daniel, esq. son of R. A. Daniel, esq. M.P. to Miss Maria Osbaldeston, youngest daughter of the late George O. esq.

At Easingwood, Mr. Walsh, of Knarborough, to Miss Elizabeth Duck, of Kilburn.

At Sculcoates, Mr. James Allison, to Miss Peathers.

At Howden, Mr. Carritt, to Miss Foster.

At Melbourn, Henry Walker, esq. eldest son of Joshua W. esq. of Clifton, near Rotherham, to Miss Abney, only daughter of Edward A. esq. of King's Newton.

At Thribergh, Mr. John Awty, to Miss Ann Whitaker.

In London, the Rev. J. H. Bromby, vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, to Miss Jane Amys, daughter of the late Mr. William A. of York.

At Skipton, Mr. Joshua Lockwood, artist, to Miss Colbridge.

At Selby, John Dobson, jun. esq. to Miss Yair.

*Died.*] At Howden, Miss Goodall. She fell from a restive horse she was riding near that town, and was so severely bruised in the foot that a locked jaw ensued, and caused her death.

At Whitby, Mrs. Kildill, widow of Mr. Jackson Kildill, late master of the brig Two Sisters, of Whitby; which vessel sailed from Yarmouth roads in the spring of the year 1800, with a large fleet of colliers, and was never afterwards heard of, supposed to have been lost upon some part of the coast of Scotland, several vessels of the fleet having been wrecked upon that coast.

At Richmond, Solomon Wycliffe, esq. alderman of that borough, in which he had four times served the office of mayor, 77.

At Huddersfield, Mr. John Hancock, late of Leeds, watchmaker.

At Hull, Mr. Jonathan Huck, 86, upwards of 40 years in the excise.—Miss Faulding, aged 46.—Miss Bertram, only daughter of Dr. B. physician, of Hull, 21.—Mr. John Jaques.

At York, Mr. Threapland.—Mr T. Richardson, 63.—Mr. Thomas Ashwith, 35.

At Moorgate, near Rotherham, the Rev. John Holden, B. D. fellow and tutor of Sidney College, Cambridge.

At Cridling Park, near Ferrybridge, John Greene, esq. 75.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Smallpage, 75.—Mrs. Hardman.



At Sheffield, Mr. John Holden.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. John Brown, silver-plater.

At Knarebro', Mrs. Green, 38.

At Millington, near Pocklington, Mr. William Flint, 88.

At Scarborough, Mr. James Steriker, many years one of the serjeants at mace for that borough.

At Ayton, near Scarborough, Captain Davison Ward, of the Pickeringlythe volunteers.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The first stone of a Jewish synagogue was lately laid at the top of Steel-street, Liverpool. Under the stone was deposited a bottle, containing a piece of parchment (wherein was written, in Hebrew and in English, a suitable invocation), and various pieces of coin, of the reign of his present Majesty. The rabbi, or priest, then delivered an appropriate prayer, imploring God to crown the undertaking with his merciful protection; after which he offered up an ejaculation for the royal family.

Five hundred and seventy-four silver coins have lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of Cartmel, by two labourers employed in getting stones, on an estate belonging to Lord George Henry Cavendish. They were inclosed in an unglazed earthen pot. The coins are all in a state of high preservation, and are now in the possession of Lord Cavendish. The earthen vase was broken to pieces before its contents were discovered.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Captain Thomas Davies, to Mrs. Margaret Bentley.—Mr. R. Edwards, of Beaumaris, to Miss Phæbe Haddock.—Mr. John Shanklin, to Miss Evans.—Mr. T. G. Berry, spirit-merchant, to Mrs. Ann Lees.—Mr. John Partington, of Garratt, to Miss Ollier.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, Mrs. Butcher, relict of the late Mr. Thomas B.—Mr. R. Buttler, attorney at law.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Heywood, 84, widow of the late Arthur H. esq. and mother of Benjamin H. of Stanley-hall, near Wakefield, esq.—Mrs. Sarah Ackers, 90.—Mr. George Henderson, 60.—Captain James Wiseman, in the West India trade, 68.—Mr. Fell, of Oldhall-street.—Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. Thomas G.—Captain Routledge, 23.—Miss Mary Ann Constable, daughter of Mr. John C. 19.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Lowe, 69.—Mrs. Felton, fishmonger.—Mr. Thos. Moore, corn-chandler.

At Blackburn, Mr. Nevill, attorney at law.

At Warrington, Thomas Watt, esq.

At Bolton, Mr. Garner, printer.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stockport, George Young, husband, of the 3d dragoons, to Miss Astley, sister of F. D. Astley, esq. of Dukinfield Lodge.—Robert Langley Appleyard, esq. of New Ormond-street, London, to Miss Pres-

cott, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Prescott, rector of Stockport.

At Chester, Benjamin Donbavand, esq. of Warrington, to Miss Catharine Donbavin, of Beechpool.—Mr. David Hughes, surgeon, of Mold, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of Mr. L. wine-merchant.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Dimella.—Mrs. Frances Holland, upwards of fifty years a broker in this city.—Mrs. Ann Dobb, relict of Mr. Thomas D. 78.

At Hartford, near Northwich, Mrs. Pickering.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. William Payne, to Miss Bancroft, both of Normanton.

At Winster, Mr. William Hazard, of Chesterfield, to Miss Woolley.

At Pleasley, Mr. Brookes, of Haughton, Notts, to Miss S. Dodsley, of Houghton, near the former place.

At Croxall, Robert Wilmot, esq. eldest son of Sir Robert W. bart. of Osmaiston, to Miss Horton, eldest daughter of Eusebius H. esq. of Catton.

*Died.*] At Buxton, John Atkinson, Blanchard, esq. formerly commander of the York and Rockingham East Indiamen, 58.

At Winster, Mr. Thomas Burton.

At Ashborne, Mr. Thomas Buxton, of Aulland Ward,

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Bean, to Miss Hardy.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. John Whitlam, 31.—Mrs. Tomkinson, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. Arthur Spender, hosier, son of Dr. S. of Burton upon Trent, 24.—Mrs. Noton, a widow lady of a most philanthropic and benevolent disposition.—Mrs. Tomkinson, wife of Mr. T.

At Bottesford, near Belvoir Castle, Mr. Sanfum, a wealthy farmer and grazier, 78.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The shew of horses at Horncastle fair was considerable, and though they fetched higher prices at first, yet, upon the whole run of the fair, are considered to have gone off full 20 per cent. lower than last year: some remained unsold. One dealer bought six horses for a sum exceeding 900 guineas. In another instance, on one of the earlier days of the fair, a horse was sold for 95l. to a person, who, on the following day, disposed of it for 250l. and the purchaser has since refused 300 guineas.

*Married.*] At Gainsborough, Mr. C. Harison, of Sleaford, to Miss Hynd.

At Louth, Mr. T. Shear Smith, to Miss Williams.

At Grimby, John Saunderson Beatniffe, esq. to Miss Ann Gray, daughter of the Rev. George G.

At Lincoln, Mr. Chambers, to Miss Spencer.

At Boston, Mr. T. Reynoldson, jun. to Miss Curtis, of Wisbeach.

*Died.*] Mrs. Peet, of Edwalton. She was returning

returning from Nottingham market, and lost her life by a drunken monster riding furiously along the road, who literally rode over her, by which her head was crushed in such a dreadful manner as to occasion her death the next day.

At Pilsgate, near Stamford, Mr. John Sisson, farmer, 26. He was, one Friday evening, assisting his reapers, and urging them to cut as much corn that night as the light would permit, when some of them refused to work longer, and one by his insolence so incensed Mr. Sisson, as to induce him to strike him; upon which, the son of the man (who was also employed in the field) immediately struck Mr. Sisson a violent blow on the side of the head, with a wheat-hook; and, although he had on a strong hat, the weapon penetrated the skull. He languished four days, and then expired, leaving a widow (who is pregnant) and five small children, to bewail the loss of an excellent husband and father. The offender is committed to Peterborough goal. A coroner's inquest sat on the body, and returned a verdict of wilful murder against him.

At Louth, Miss Downs, 31.—Mr. Charles Pawson, maltster, 73.

At Grimsby, Mr. W. Watson, plumber, 25.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. John Bullivant, to Miss Turville, of North Kilworth.

At Leicester, Mr. Bickley, grocer, to Miss Smith, of Stafford.—Mr. Holmes, to Mrs. Jee.

At Sileby, Henry Overton Dawson, esq. of Islington, Middlesex, to Miss Paris, daughter of Mr. Wm. P. merchant.

At Asfordby, Mr. John Morris, to Miss Morris.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. J. Gregory, aged 46, many years the able, worthy, and independent editor of the Leicester Journal. From a close and unremitting attention to business, and a great diffidence of manners, he had acquired the habits of a recluse; he was however a well-informed and inoffensive man.

At Broughton Astley, the Rev. Thomas Greaves, rector of that place, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county, 70.

At Ibstock, Mrs. Clare, relict of Wm. C. gent.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ashton under Lyne, Saville Smith, esq. of Lichfield, to Miss Pusey, of Heywood Hall.—Mr. Ralph Hall, to Miss Ann Ogden.

At Tamworth, W. Peckford, of Stockport, to Miss Mary Flint.

At Brosley, Christopher Banks, esq. of Corbryn's-hall, to Miss Wright, of Colebrook Dale.

*Died.*] At Maple Hays, near Lichfield, John Furnivall, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At Burton upon Trent, Mrs. Somerville, of Stafford.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

The auditors of the Birmingham hospital, in their annual report recently delivered, state to the subscribers to that excellent charity, that the annual expenditure amounts to double the certain annual income, so that it must depend for support on the generosity of the benevolent who have hitherto been so liberal in donations and legacies. The profits of an oratorio enabled the governors to purchase 2000l. 3 per cent. consols, exclusive of what was applied to the current expences of the hospital; and a legacy of 400l. from the late Humphrey Vaughtan, of Birmingham, which, according to his directions, was laid out in the purchase of a freehold estate.

It may furnish some idea of the population and extent of the great commercial town of Birmingham to state, that in ten years, from 1781 to 1791, it acquired 23,000 additional inhabitants, 78 streets, and above 4000 houses; making in the whole, at that time, 73,653 people, 203 streets, and 12,681 houses! Such was the prosperity of Birmingham in time of peace. In 1801, notwithstanding the influence of war, by which 10,000 recruits had been given to the army, and the quantum of manufacturers had been lessened, 69,384 persons remained, as appears by the enumeration under the population act.

*Married.*] At Dudley, Mr. J. M. Malonek, of Liverpool, to Miss Hawkes.

At Birmingham, Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Oakhampton, to Mrs. Hannah Holmes.

At Austen, the Rev. Mr. Hyde, to Miss Darby.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Abel Lea, of Kidderminster, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of the late Thomas S. M. D. of Birmingham.

At Rowley Regis, Mr. John Rann, jun. of Dudley, to Miss Bennett.

*Died.*] At Coventry, Miss Simpson, daughter of Dr. S.—Mr. James Riley.

At Radford, near Warwick, Miss Ann Whitehead.—Mr. Isaac Dodd.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. William P.—Mrs. Pickering, wife of Mr. John P.—Mrs. Ann Swaine, 62.—Mr. Wm. Barrett, 28, lieutenant in the service of the Honourable East India company, on the Madras establishment.—Mrs. Braine, widow of the late Colonel B. of the royal marines.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ormaiston, Robert Wilmot, esq. eldest son of Sir Robert W. bart. to Miss Horton, of Catton, Devonshire.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Bayley, of the Old Bank, to Miss Hannah Harley, daughter of Mr. S. H.

*Died.*] At Roden, Miss Ann Bickerton, only daughter of Mr. John B. 18.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Smith.—Mr. Allport,



Allport, late of Hem's Wood.—After a long illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude, Mr. Robert Lawrence, formerly of the Raven, and late of the Lion Inn, whose companionable qualities and cheerful manners through life greatly endeared him to a very large circle of friends and acquaintance:—by the extensive capacity and solid judgment of this enterprising man the great road from London to Holyhead was first planned and effected. By his zeal and exertions (during a period of upwards of forty years) the communication between the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been much accelerated and improved, and to him the public are considerably indebted for the great facility and expedition with which travellers are now conveyed through this part of the country.

At Benford, Mr. Swancott, apothecary.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. J. V. Hall, bookfeller, to Miss Trevill, of Henwick.—Mr. J. Chesterton, jun. to Miss Griffiths, of the Coach and Horses Inn.

At Evelham, Mr. New, to Miss Pratt, of Bengworth.

At Ludlow, Mr. Stephens, grocer, to Miss Morgan, of the Bull inn.

At Feckenham, Mr. James Horsley, of Clifton upon Team, to Miss Handy, of Bradley Green.

*Died.*] At Tredington, Mr. Thomas Wells, a respectable grazier, 61.

At Keynham, Mrs. Jones, relict of the late Rev. John J.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Westwood, of Hollow-end, glass-maker.

At Feckenham, Miss Eades, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Beach E. attorney.

At Worcester, Mrs. Woodward, mother of Mr. W. Glover.

At Pedmore, Mrs. Biggs, wife of — B. esq.

At Tenbury, Mr. James Evans, son of Mr. E. liquor merchant.

At Hill Court, Edward Baker, esq. 60.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The asylum at Hereford, for the reception of persons unfortunately labouring under a temporary or permanent derangement of intellect, is now ready for the admission of patients, in every rank and situation in life. The house has been recently and completely fitted up, with an immediate view to the great objects for which it was constructed; and, in addition to the accommodation thus afforded, the best medical advice is constantly acted on, and the most humane treatment forms the basis of its regulations. The terms of admission are adapted to the circumstances of the patients, and the malignancy of the disorders. In common cases one guinea per week will meet every expence, and some abatement made from that sum in behalf of paupers who remain long in the house.

*Died.*] At Hereford, after a long illness, which she bore with exemplary resignation, Mrs. Holland, relict of Mr. H. proctor, and daughter of the late Mr. Cam, surgeon, of that city. Her suavity of manners, and amiable disposition, had endeared her to a numerous circle of friends and relatives, who deeply lament her loss, as well as the poor, to whom she dispensed her private charities with a liberal hand.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Howe, relict of Thomas H. esq. late of Eastner, 78.

At Moreton on Lug, Mr. Golding, a respectable farmer.

At Grafton, near Hereford, Mrs. Tully.

At Upper Hall, near Ledbury, Mrs. Skipp, widow of John S. esq. 88.

At Michaelchurch Court, Mrs. Elizabeth Batch, relict of Mr. John B. land-surveyor, 65.

In the parish of Bodenham, Mrs. Elizabeth Atkins, 90.

At Leominster, Mrs. Coates, widow of Mr. John C.

At Arkstone, Wm. Parry, esq. 44.

#### GLOCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Gloucester, Mr. Gardener, attorney, to Miss Blake, of Kempsey.

*Died.*] At Cheltenham, Giles Rooke, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice R. fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

At Norton, Mrs. Butt, widow of the late Mr. Richard B.

At Minchinhampton, Mrs. Hiatt, widow of Mr. Joseph H. of the George Inn.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Frances Polley, widow of the late Mr. Thomas P.—Mr. Thomas Marsh, of the corn-market, 69.—Mr. Thomas Pasco, an eminent chemist and druggist, 54.

At Woodstock, Mr. Richard Wilkes, senior, coachmaker, 60.

At Witney, Miss Collier, daughter of Mr. John C.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Finedon, the Rev. Samuel Woodfield Paul, to Charlotte, second daughter of J. E. Dolben, esq.

Mr. Ephraim Buswell, woolstapler, of Kettering, to Miss Porter, of Thrapston.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, the Rev. John Weddred, vicar of St. John Baptist, and minor canon of that cathedral. He was also a magistrate for the foke of Peterborough.

At Wellingborough, of an apoplectic fit, aged about 58 years, Mr. Thomas Porter, proprietor of the Wellingborough coach to London, of which he had also been the driver upwards of twenty-eight years.—Allowing all above twenty-seven years for time he had rested, or been prevented by illness (which is thought to be more than sufficient), he must have travelled 564,404 miles, equal to twenty-two times the circumference of the globe: the distance from London to Wellingborough.

borough being 67 miles, which he went over six days a week; during all which time the passengers in this coach were never robbed, though no guard was employed. He was much respected for his sobriety and steadiness, and has left a widow and eight children to lament their loss. He drove the coach home from London on the day of his death, and appeared as well as usual for about two hours, when he suddenly dropped down, and expired in a few minutes.

At Northampton, Mr. John Morris, linen draper, 68.—Mr. Joseph Tanner.

At Brigstock Park Lodge, Mr. Fetch, farmer and grazier.

At Kettering, Mr. Samuel Paull, 65.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died.]* At Huntingdon, Mr. Saywell Jenkinson, bookseller. He had spent the day in conviviality with some friends, who were commemorating the institution of the book-club in that town, and is supposed to have died in an apoplectic fit soon after retiring to bed.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Died.]* At Cambridge, Mr. Keppel Hodson, 28, son of Mr. H. printer.—The Rev. James Goodwin, 73, vicar of Lewesdon in Northamptonshire, and formerly fellow of King's College; B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759. The vicarage is in the gift of the provost and fellows of King's.

At Shelford, Mrs. Wale, wife of lieutenant colonel W. of the 67th regiment.

#### NORFOLK.

The county of Norfolk, in gratitude and affection to the memory of Lord Nelson, has determined to place its column of commemoration at the native spot of the hero's birth, Burnham Thorpe. It is worthy of remark, that, within a mile or two of Burnham Thorpe, stands the obscure village of Cock Thorpe, a village of three houses, or rather of three hovels only, each of which produced, from humblest village life, its individual admiral. The three Cockthorpe admirals became flag officers of much renown; Sir Christopher Mims, Sir John Narborough, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Norfolk has to boast her naval heroes of remote, recent, and immediate celebrity. Sir Edward Berry, Lord Nelson's captain at the Nile; and the juvenile and gallant commodore of the British Sicilian squadron, Captain Hoste, the *eldest* of Nelson, are both natives of that county.

*Married.]* At Norwich, Mr. John Muskett, Woodcock, to Miss Sarah Goss.—Lieutenant Shepherd, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Sarah Shingles, of Acle.—Mr. L. B. Hanworth, to Miss H. Paul.

*Died.]* At Norwich, Mrs. Osborn, wife of Mr. Mark O. of St. John's, Timberhill. Mr. Wm. Harper, plumber, in St. Stephen's.—Mr. James Moore, 45.

At South Creake, Mr. Robert Clitherow, of Horncastle, attorney, to Miss Seppings.

At Lodden, Mrs. Crisp, 100, mother of Mr. Wm. Crisp, farmer.

At Aylsham, Mr. Bulwer, 81, wife of W. Thomas B.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Beeton, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

#### SUFFOLK.

Ipswich Lamb Fair was, as usual, very numerously attended both by growers and graziers, but the number of lambs was considered to be above 10,000 short of last year, and upon the whole the prices of South-downs and half-breds, (as well of the South-downs as the Leicester breeds), were about 1s. in the pound, and of Norfolks 2s. in the pound, higher than the prices obtained the preceding year. Throughout the fair it was observed that the rage for half-breds, particularly South-downs, had by no means subsided, although the prices obtained for them evidently did not so much surpass those of the Norfolk lambs as they did in the two preceding years, which perhaps may in a great measure be accounted for by there being at the fair so much larger a proportion of half-breds, and a less number of the Norfolk breed than ever before produced at this celebrated mart.

*Died.]* At Bury, Mrs. Barnwell, wife of the Rev. Frederic B.

At Ipswich, Mr. Rewse, aged 20.—Mr. Rowland Cobbold.

At Great Burton, Mr. Philip Adams, 18.

At Chedburgh, Mrs. Tolladay, widow of Mr. D. T.

At Great Glemham, aged 107, Mrs. Susan Paxman.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.]* At Chelmsford, Mr. Henry Raynor, to Miss Mary Mace.

At Ongar, Mr. Webb, to Mrs. Norris.

*Died.]* At Snarebrook, Lady Hopkins, relict of Sir John H. knight formerly one of the aldermen of the city of London.

At Colchester, Mrs. Bateman, late of the Fleece Inn.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Samuel Cowland.

#### KENT.

An alarming fire broke out on the extensive premises of the dock-yard at Northfleet, now chiefly used for building ships for the royal navy. On the return of the workmen from dinner, smoke was seen issuing from the storehouse, a capacious building, filled with valuable materials for the completion of ships. Flames burst out immediately afterwards, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring dwellings, as well as the whole town of Gravesend, were under the greatest apprehensions, the wind being from the S. W. and the tide then almost at the lowest of the ebb. Water was, however, immediately procured, and the engines speedily brought, but not in time to save any part of the building, or its contents. The roof falling in, the whole then formed one solid mass of materials so combustible, that when the engines had been playing upon it for



two hours, the flames continued at a considerable height, and were so strong as to be distinctly visible at a distance, notwithstanding the brightness of the sun. Many hundreds of persons were collected, all ready to give assistance, but nothing could be done more than playing with the engines on the burning masts, little effect as they seemed to have upon it. Two fine seventy-fours, nearly completed, are upon the stocks, within twenty or thirty yards, but happily the fire was to leeward of them. It was evening before any considerable benefit could be perceived from the immense quantity of water directed against the flames, and they were extinguished before night.

*Married.*] At Meopham Church, Edward Knatchbull, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward K. to Miss Honeywood, sister of Sir John H.

At Margate, the Rev. William Wadsworth, of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Frances Swinfore, eldest daughter of Daniel S. esq. of Surr, in the isle of Thanet—Captain Jenney, of the royal horse artillery, to Miss Stewart, niece to the late Sir Harry Harpur.

At Tunbridge, the Rev. J. T. Wilgrefs, to Miss Scoone, eldest daughter of William S. esq.

At Linstead, William Robinson, esq. lieutenant in the navy, to Miss Mary Dore, of Oxney-house.

At Maidstone, Mr. Edward Strickland, jun. of Appledore, to Miss Godscf.

At Chatham, Mr. Alexander Gardiner, to Miss Saunders.

At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Call, to Miss Elizabeth Minter.—Captain Charles Sober, of the first regiment of dragoon guards, to Mrs. Bythesea, relict of the late Rev. G. Bythesea, of Whotham.

*Died.*] At Woolwich, Mrs. Dale, wife of Mr. George D. bookfeller, 33.

At Chatham, Mr. H. Fauisset, late assistant surgeon of the Ardent, 21.

At Charlton, Mrs. Sowerby, relict of Robert S. esq.

At Newnham, near Faversham, suddenly, Mr. Henry Toten, law stationer of London.

At Northbourne, the Rev. Edward Birkett, late vicar of Northbourne and Shoulden.

At Canterbury, Mr. Taylor, of the Marquis of Granby inn.—Henry Bridger, esq. of Hythe.

At Deal, Mr. John Carlton, innkeeper.

At Sydenham-house, Lewisham, James Warne, esq. 64.

#### SURREY.

Among the numerous improvements lately made at the splendid seat of Mr. Abraham Goldsmid, near Merton, is a curious well. It is sunk in the yard, opposite the servants' hall. It is upwards of 200 feet in depth; and about the mouth of it is erected a circular stone wall, thirty-one feet high. On the summit is a curious gallery of carved stone, inscribed with Hebrew characters.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 148.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for making a turnpike road from that leading from Kingston to Ewell, at or near Kingston common, to Leatherhead: and for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Croydon to Reigate.

*Married.*] At Godalming, F. Remington, esq. M. D. of Guilford, to Lady Ann Brown, relict of George Gordon B. esq. of the royal navy, and eldest daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.

*Died.*] At Richmond, Mrs. Williams, widow of Thomas W. esq.—The Rev. W. Afleck, rector of North Luffenham, in the county of Rutland, and vicar of Potton, Bedfordshire, 90.

At Cheam, the Rev. Jonathan Payne, minister of Dartmouth chapel, Blackheath, and afternoon lecturer of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, 30.

At Peckham, J. Smith, esq. of Clock House, 74.

#### SUSSEX.

The Prince of Wales's magnificent stables at Brighton are now so far finished, that the royal stud, at least such of his Royal Highnesses horses as are left at Brighton, are stabled there. These elegant buildings comprise sixty-one stalls, including loose stables, viz. thirty-eight for hunters and other saddle horses, with doors opening into the area beneath the dome; and twenty-three for coach-horses, opening into a square yard of the eastern wing. The western wing, not yet finished, will comprise a spacious riding-house, with appropriate apartments; and the whole, when completed, will form the grandest pile of buildings, for equestrian accommodation, in Europe.

The new road in contemplation to be made from the village of Beeding, through Old and New Shoreham, into the parish of Kingston, by sea, is to avoid Beeding hill, which is so steep and dangerous to travellers.

*Married.*] At Rye, Mr. Charles Derrygate, to Mrs. Tanner. His former wife died the week preceding.

*Died.*] At Rye, Lieutenant Smith, of the first Somerset militia: his remains were interred at Rye with military honours.—Mrs. Dugate, wife of Mr. George D.

At Hailsham, Mr. Lambert.

At Chichester, Mr. Emery Croucher, of the White Horse inn, and formerly a member of the Christian Club, of electioneering notoriety, at New Shoreham.—Mrs. Winchester, wife of Mr. W. one of the king's messengers.

At Midhurst, Mr. William Winter, surgeon.

At Lewes, Mrs. Avery.—William Kent, governor of Lewes Castle.—Mrs. Gell.—Mr. Sawyers, watchmaker.

At Hurst Pierrepont, Mr. Thomas Friend.

At Hurstmonceaux, the Rev. J. Weatherhead.

At Worthing, the Hon. William Bouverie, of Betchworth House, Surrey, brother to the present Earl of Radnor, and married to Lady Bridget

Bridget Douglas, daughter of James Earl of Morton. He attended on Saturday, in the highest spirits, at a grand cricket match played at Worthing, and on Sunday, after dinner, walked on the beach in apparent good health, and conversed freely with several of the nobility; in the evening he returned to his lodgings, took his usual refreshment, and retired at eleven o'clock to his room. It is supposed, by being found half undressed and dead upon the floor, on Monday morning, that he expired in an apoplectic fit while in the act of undressing.

## HAMPSHIRE.

A grand match of single-stick was lately played at Botley, Hants. The first prize was a gold-laced hat and twenty guineas. It was won by Burn, of Somersetshire, who played with much science, strength, and activity. The second prize, a silver-laced hat and ten guineas, was won by Slyne, of Wiltshire. Among the performers were Burn (victor), and Wall, of Somersetshire, both celebrated for breaking heads; a Mr. Somerset, Slyne, (the victor) and Ellis, of Wiltshire, all equally famed for their skill in this capital art. Three good players of Hants were much noticed, viz. Morgan, Singleton, and Gamble. The day was remarkably fine, and not fewer than 500 persons were present.

*Married.*] At Bentworth, the Rev. Francis Filmer, rector of Crundale, Kent, son of Sir Edmund F. bart. to Miss M. A. Clofe, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Jackson C.

At Portsmouth, R. L. Morse, esq. of the dock-yard, to Miss Bedford, of Portsea.—Lieut. Ingram, R. N. to Miss Wilmot.—Mr. G. Odell, surgeon of the Spencer, to Miss Hornby.

At Gosport, Mr. Steers, to Miss Sarah Macey.—Mr. John Lloyd, of Malmesbury, to Miss Hoskins.—Lieut. Renwick, R. N. to Miss Jukes.

At Southampton, Mr. George Hookey, to Miss Gashnall.

*Died.*] At Ringwood, an hour after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Le Prince, wife of the Rev. John Leonard Le Prince.

At Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, the Hon. Charles Powlett Orde Powlett, youngest son of Lord Bolton, 13.

At Fareham, Samuel Hemphill, esq. of the royal navy, late of the Donegal.

At Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. John Cross, son of Mr. C. proprietor of the mail coaches at Portsmouth. He went to the island with two gentlemen from London, and some friends of Portsmouth: after riding hard in one of their excursions, the day being extremely hot, he and one of his companions went into the water, in a very heated state. Soon after Mr. C. was taken so ill, that he could proceed no farther towards home than Shanklin, where he expired, after suffering much pain. He was a remarkably fine

young man, and had nearly completed his 17th year.

At Portsmouth, Mr. G. Jackson, purser of his Majesty's ship *San Damafo*.

At Portsea, Mr. Joseph Bricknell.

At Lymington, Mr. William Brown, deputy barrack-master; and a few hours after, Mr. John Hannaford, principal barrack-master there.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stourton, the Rev. William Partridge, to Miss Matilda Faugoin.

At Downton, Mr. Whitmarsh, surgeon, to Miss Jane Rooke.

*Died.*] At Bellevue, near Devizes, Mrs. Long, relict of Richard L. esq.

At Salisbury, Mr. J. Williams, late of Morden, Dorsetshire, 91.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Old Windsor, Mrs. Warrington, wife of the Rev. W. Warrington, vicar of that parish.

At Egham, Mr. James Danby, senior.

At Maiden Court farm, near Lambourn, Mr. R. Palmer. He was walking a week before with his brother, who was a few yards behind him, when a gun he had in his hand accidentally went off at half cock, and lodged the contents in the back part of his thigh. He languished in great agony till he expired.

At Windsor, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. H. fadler.—Mrs. Steptoe.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. B. collector.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Spratley, 64.

At Faringdon, in the house of industry, — Mayol, 103.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bath, Joseph Protheroe, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Caroline Choppin, eldest daughter of James C. esq. of the island of St. Vincent.—P. Latouche, jun. esq. to the hon. Miss C. Maude, daughter of the late Lord Hawarden.—Wm. Jones, of Bethgellert, esq. to Mrs. Caldecot, of Holton Lodge, Lincolnshire.

At Clifton, Richard Bentley, esq. of Raymill Cottage, Berks, to Maria, sister to Sir James Hanham.

At Bristol, Mr. Henry Lewis, to Miss Parker, of Hereford.

At Yeovil, Mr. Michael Cayme, to Miss Lush, of Berwick St. John's.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Merry, wife of Dr. M.—Cornwallis Bowen, esq. lieutenant of the 78th regiment.—Mr. James Marshall, youngest son of Mr. M. of Saville Row.—Richard Croweh, esq. formerly a surgeon of considerable eminence at Warminster.—Mrs. Allen, of Kingmead terrace.

At Clifton, Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Robert B. esq. of Spetchley, Worcestershire.—Mr. Alexander Urquhart, 18.—Mr. Patrick O'Brien, usually denominated the Irish Giant. He fell a sacrifice to a disease of the lungs, combined with an affection of the liver, in the 46th year of his age. His real name was Patrick



trick Cotter; he was of obscure parentage in Kinsale, and by trade originally a bricklayer; but his uncommon size rendered him a mark for the avarice of a shewman, who, for the payment of 50*l.* per annum, obtained the liberty of exhibiting him three years in England. Not contented with his bargain, the chapman attempted to underlet the liberty of shewing him to another speculator, and poor Cotter, resisting this heinous transaction, was saddled with a fictitious debt, and thrown into a sponging-house in Bristol. In this situation he was, happily for him, observed by a gentleman of the city, who had some business to transact with the sheriff's officer. His simple demeanour and extreme distress induced Mr. W. to make enquiries respecting him; and having reason to think that he was unjustly detained, he very generously became his bail, and ultimately so far investigated the affair, that he not only obtained him his liberty, but freed him from all kind of obligation to serve his task-master any longer. He was at this time eighteen, and retained to his last breath a most lively sense of the obligation conferred upon him when a stranger and in need; an obligation which he manifested also by very honourable mention in his will. It happened to be September when he was liberated, and, by the further assistance of his benefactor, he was enabled to set up for himself, in the fair then held in St. James's. Success crowning his undertaking, in three days, instead of being in penury, he saw himself possessed of 30*l.* English money!—Let those who know the peasantry of Ireland, judge of his riches! He now commenced, and continued, a regular exhibition of his person, until the last two years, when having realized an independence sufficient to keep a carriage, and secure to him the conveniences of life, he declined what was always exceedingly irksome to his feelings. He was unoffending and amiable in his manners to his friends and acquaintance, of whom he had latterly rather a large circle, as he was neither averse to a cheerful glass nor pleasant company. He had naturally good sense, and his mind was not uncultivated. He departed without the smallest apparent pain or agony. The leaden coffin, in which he is inclosed, measures nine feet two inches, and the wooden case four inches more, his own stature being full eight feet!—beyond all question the tallest man of the age. He has still living a mother and a few distant relations, for whom he has made very ample provision. To prevent any attempt to disturb his remains, of which he had the greatest horror, a grave is sunk to the depth of twelve feet in the solid rock, and such precautions taken as would effectually render abortive either force or stratagem.

At Bristol, Mr. Samuel Pugh, brother of Mr. John P. banker.—Miss Cox, only daughter of Mr. Wm. C. attorney.—Miss Biddulph,

eldest daughter of the Rev. T. I. B. minister of St. James's.—Mr. James Clarke, of Thomas-street.—Mr. James Cole.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Martock, Mr. Pyne, attorney, to Miss Rawlins, daughter of the Rev. Henry R.

At Stinsford, Viscount Marham, son of the Earl of Romney, to Miss Pitt, the only daughter and heiress of William Morton P. esq. The marriage took place in the presence of a small family circle, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Morton Pitt, Lord Rivers, Lord Barham, Mr. and Mrs. Lascelles Tremonger, Mr. C. Noell, and Miss Beckford, as bride-maid. The whole was a most interesting scene; all the children in the village were newly clothed on the occasion, and walked in procession before the happy couple, strewing their path with flowers, from the house to the church door. Upon their return to Kingston House, they were greeted with the rejoicings of the whole parish, who all sat down to a dinner prepared for them on the lawn, in front of the house, in the true style of old English hospitality.

At Weymouth, George Taylor, esq. of the Priory, Totness, to Miss Rodben, daughter of Thomas R. of that place.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, Mrs. White, 84.

At Houghton, near Blandford, Mrs. Hum-ber.

## DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. Braithwaite continues to be very successful in fishing up the property from the Abergavenny East Indiaman. The sales of the sundry articles recovered from it usually take place every fortnight by public auction, and furnish curious contrasts of bargains to the purchasers, and variety of speculations, from the different states in which the articles have been recovered; some being in good preservation, but many the contrary. Books and earthen ware, ironmongery and laces, perfumery and tin-pans, hosiery, silk, and glasses, silver and plated goods, have furnished many motley lots during the last four sales.

*Married.*] At Plymouth, Admiral Boger, to Mrs. Drake, relict of J. Drake, esq.

At Exeter, Wintringham Loscombe, esq. captain in the 18th, or Royal Irish regiment of foot, to Miss Catharine Russell, second daughter of Robert R. esq.

At East Stonehouse, Spelman Swaine, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Sophia Le Grice, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Le Grice, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

At Harberton, Dr. Blackall, of Totnes, to Miss Laura Barnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon B.

At Exeter, Mr. Major, of Sowton, aged 22, to Mrs. E. Harwood, of St. Thomas's, aged 77.

At Heanton, Mr. Joseph Lukey, of Moor Winston in Cornwall, to Miss Ann Vellacott.

*Died.*] At Ivy Bridge, Miss Caroline Bruton, fifth daughter of the late George B. esq. 19

At Plymouth, the son and heir of Captain Maitland of La Loire, whose enterprising spirit has conferred so much honour on himself and his country.

At Bradninch, Mrs. Mary Bowden, wife of H. B. esq. 73.

At Exeter, Mr. Gideon Ware, builder and auctioneer.—Mr. Frederic Dawes, only son of Mr. John D. 23.—Mrs. Pilbrow, wife of Mr. Matthew P.—Mrs. Sparke, widow of the late Mr. Joshua S.

At Spreydon House, near Exeter, Mrs. Thomasin Bayley, relict of the late Rev. John B. of Bradninch.

## CORNWALL.

*Died.*] At Truro, Mrs. Floyd, wife of Mr. F. farrier.

At Endellion, Mrs. Jane Worden.

At Penzance, Mrs. Scobell, wife of Mr. S. attorney at law.

At Trennack, near Truro, Miss Mary Baker, niece of Mr. Bate. 25. She had gone into the orchard, apparently in perfect health, to gather a basket of apples, and was very soon afterwards found dead.

## NORTH BRITAIN.

*Married.*] At Pirn House, William Scott, esq. younger, of Raeburn, late of Prince of Wales Island, to Miss Susan Horsburgh, eldest daughter of Alexander H. esq. of Horsburgh.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. H. Beckwith, assistant adjutant-general at Kilkenny, to Miss Sophia Irving, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. I. of the 70th regiment.—Wm. H. Knox, esq. to Miss Rachel Theresa Maxwell, second daughter of Major Henry M.—Lord Elphinstone to Lady Carmichael.

At Trinity Cottage, near Edinburgh, George Cashel, esq. of Urly, in the county of Kerry, to Miss Wilson, eldest daughter of the late John W. esq.

At Ardwall, John Bowerbank, esq. to Miss McQuhar.

At Crichton House, Hugh Broughton, esq. deputy-cashier of excise, to Miss Mary Wardrop, daughter of James W. esq.

At Douglas, Sir James Montgomery, bart. to Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of the late Earl of Selkirk.

At Loch End, Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, of the 10th foot, to Miss Warrender, only daughter of the late Sir Peter W. bart.

At Glasgow, Dr. James Sanders, president of the Royal Edinburgh Medical Society, to Miss Hardie, daughter of Henry H. esq.

*Died.*] In the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Pringle, lady of Robert Pringle, esq. eldest son of Sir James Pringle, bart. of Stitches House, Roxburghshire: she was the second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Norman Macleod, and had been married scarcely three months.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Janet Colquhoun, relict of General John Campbell, of Barbreck,

and daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, bart.—Miss Catharine Don, daughter of the late John D. esq.—Dr. William Henderson, of the royal navy, and formerly physician at Glasgow.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Jeffray, wife of Dr. J. professor of anatomy in the college there.

At Wemyss Hall, James Wemyss, esq. of Wintham, 84.

At Warriston, Thomas Mure, esq.

At Elgin, Alexander Brodie, M.D. a gentleman equally distinguished for his professional knowledge, literary acquirements, and urbanity of manners.

At Poyntzfield, in the county of Cromarty, George Gun Munro, esq.

## IRELAND.

A public lecture upon agriculture and farming is delivered twice a week in Dublin, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, and something of the same nature is about to be instituted in several principal towns of Ireland.

*Married.*] At Dublin, Viscount Monck, to Lady Frances Trench, fifth daughter of the late Earl of Clancarty.—Nathaniel Sneyd, esq. M.P. for the county of Cavan, to Miss Ann Burgh, daughter of Thomas B. esq. commissioner of the revenue.

George Warburton, esq. of Bird-View, in the King's county, to Miss Anna Acton, eldest daughter of Thomas Acton, esq. of West Acton, in the county of Wicklow.

Fitzgerald O'Brien, esq. of Nenagh, county Tipperary, to Mrs. Dillon, relict of Gerald Dillon, esq. of Annagh, county Westmeath.

At Ross, the Rev. Wm. Hinson, rector of Coolstuff, to Miss Hewitt, only daughter of Ab. Hewitt, esq.

At Riverstown, Tipperary, J. Bennett, esq. eldest son of the late Judge Bennett, to Miss Crofts, only child of Wm. Crofts, esq.

At Derrymore, Kerry, W. Boyles, esq. of Limerick, to Miss C. D. Rae, daughter of John Rae, of Derrymore, esq. and niece to the Hon. Judge Day.

John Gabbett, of High-park, co. Limerick, esq. to Miss Lucy Maunfell, only daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Maunfell.

*Died.*] At Sutton, near Dublin, G. W. Molyneux, son of the late, and brother of the present Sir Capel M.

In Dublin, Charles White, esq. eldest son of R. White, esq. of Aghavoe, Queen's county.—John Godley, esq. 74.

At Brown's Hill, Carlow, Lady Charlotte Brown, wife of Wm. B. esq. and daughter of the late Earl of Mayo, archbishop of Tuam.

At Black Rock, Limerick, Lady Newenham.

At his seat in the county of Kildare, Charles Palmer, esq. deputy governor of that county.

Rev. Henry Wilson, rector of Mulranken, near Wexford (a native of Millom, in Cumberland), 58. Soon after the rebels entered Wexford, he was made prisoner, and sent to gaol,



gaol, but being personally acquainted with Bagnel Harvey, their commander, by addressing a letter to him, he was discharged. But Harvey having incurred the displeasure of the rebels, by his lenity, the command was given to another, who sent him again to gaol, where he remained twelve days, when he was released by General Moore.

In his 79th year, the Rev. Thomas Main, who had been dissenting minister of the parish of Drumgoolan for fifty seven years. He was one of the oldest of the seceding body of Presbyterian clergy in Ireland: when a student, he bore arms in the royal army, as a volunteer, at the battle of Falkirk.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE taking of Buenos Ayres has had a most pleasing effect on our manufacturers and merchants, and has opened a new market of considerable, but not unlimited, extent. The civilized population of all South America does not exceed five millions, and that of La Plata, Chili, and Peru is not more than three millions; of course, it will be several years before our manufactures can come into contact with more than half this population, and there may be danger of the market being overstocked by needy and over sanguine adventurers.

We have taken some pains to collect from Skinner, Helms, Humboldt, Davie, and other recent authorities, the following particulars relative to the state of the Spanish trade with these countries.

During 1778, the first year after the establishment of new commercial regulations, the following number of vessels were freighted for South America, from seven of the principal ports of Spain.

The subjoined tables show also at one view the value of their cargoes in British money, and the proportion between the exports of Spanish produce, and that furnished by other states.

PORTS.	Number of Ships.	Value of Spanish Produce.	Value of Foreign Produce.	Duties paid.
From Cadiz .....	63	£ 332,701	£ 922,543	£ 66,926
.... Corunna .....	25	69,691	66,826	7,184
.... Barcelona .....	23	163,290	52,513	8,384
.... Malaga .....	34	85,637	12,927	3,618
.... St. Ander .....	13	19,128	99,807	7,666
.... Alicant .....	3	5,299	2,308	328
.... St. Croix, in Teneriff ..	9	30,165	—	1,735
Total .....	170	705,911	1,156,924	95,841

Table shewing the Amounts of the IMPORTS into SPAIN from South America, in 1778.

PORTS.	Number of Ships.	Value of the Cargoes.	Amount of the Duties.
To Cadiz .....	57	£ s. 860,257 2	£ s. 24,388 7
.. Corunna .....	21	683,328 6	43,386 10
.. Barcelona .....	25	107,713 15	1,931 15
.. Malaga .....	10	24,745 14	119 15
.. St. Ander .....	8	114,852 9	1,680 6
.. Alicant .....	8	29,895 13	— —
.. St. Croix in Teneriff ..	6	43,164 4	2,779 18
Total .....	135	1,863,957 3	74,286 11

From 1778 to 1788, the number of free ports in the mother country had been increased from seven to twelve. The exportation of Spanish merchandize had also, during the same period, been more than quin-tupled, the exports of foreign products in Spanish bottoms more than tripled, and the imports from America in return augmented by more than nine-tenths.

The

The following Table, given in M. Bourgoing's account of Spain, exhibits at one view the amount of the Spanish exports and imports to and from South America during 1788.

PORTS.	Value of Spanish Produce.	Value of Foreign Produce.	Value of Colonial Imports.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Seville .....	95,275 19	14,342 4	3,249 5
Cadiz .....	2,281,310 13	3,038,345 13	18,382,895 16
Malaga .....	318,801 2	33,683 17	296,738 2
Barcelona .....	742,209 16	52,082 18	886,162 8
Corunna .....	249,838 8	— —	2,040,639 14
St Sebastian .....	9,113 18	79,488 7	283,388 5
Alfacks of Tortosa ..	21,609 12	360 2	6,230 17
St. Ander .....	127,071 13	281,943 15	607,398 2
Gijon .....	1,544 7	28,299 16	16,052 5
Alicant .....	13,564 8	815 —	15,877 15
Palma .....	14,971 17	— —	6,852 2
Canaries .....	55,261 8	32,990 12	71,585 18
Total .....	3,930,576 1	3,562,357 4	22,667,520 9

From the above table it appears that the total value of the imports from

South America, during 1788, amounted to - - - £22,667,520 9

And the total of the exports to - - - - - 7,493,933 5

So that the imports exceed the exports by - - - - - 15,173,587 4

In 1788, the duties on the exports and imports amounted to - - - 1,386,423 14

Whereas in 1788 they produced - - - - - 169,032 5

Surplus in 1788 - - - - - £1,217,391 9

From various authorities, it appears certain, that Spain has, since 1788, exported to South America more wines, fruits, and manufactured productions, than formerly; it is equally certain, that she has also since imported a greater quantity of tobacco, sugar, coffee, and other commodities from her American possessions, though these are still far from having obtained that degree of perfection of which they are susceptible; that, in short, the intercourse between the mother country and her colonies has become much greater than at any former period. Previous to 1778, twelve or fifteen vessels were only engaged in the colonial trade, and these never performed more than one voyage in the course of three years; but in 1791, eighty-nine ships cleared out from different Spanish ports for South America.

It is not easy to ascertain the exact quantity of gold and silver drawn by Spain, from the mines in her American colonies. Part of these metals is converted into current coin at Lima, Santa-Fé, Carthagena, and especially in Mexico, but a part also is sent under the form of ingots, either clandestinely or legally, to the mother country. Some judgment might be formed of the quantity of the precious metals obtained from the mines, by the duties levied on their produce; but these have greatly fluctuated, nor have they been at all times uniform in every part of Spanish America. The duty at first levied was one fifth, but this was, in some cases, afterwards reduced to one tenth, and in others to one twentieth.

In 1552, Charles V. added to this duty  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to defray the expence of coinage, &c. at a later period, the duty of one-fifth was reduced in Peru and Mexico to one-tenth.

According to the latest assessments, the duty on silver is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and on gold 3 per cent. From these data it might, therefore, be supposed that a pretty accurate estimate could be formed of the annual produce of the mines; but the amount of these duties are frequently confounded in the custom-house accounts, with those on quicksilver, paper, &c.

The most accurate information respecting this matter is, perhaps, to be found in the statement given by M. HELM, in his Travels, which made it nearly five millions, in 1790, nearly three of which were in Mexico.

Average Prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares, at the office of Mr. SCOTT, Bridge-street, for September 1806:—Leeds and Liverpool Canal, dividing 8l. per share, 174l.—Grand Junction, 97l.—Warwick and Birmingham, 93l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 31l. 12s.—Wyrley and Edington, 90l.—Rochdale, 37l.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Ashtar and Oldham, 75l.—Kennet and Avar new shares, 23l. to 25l.—West India Dock, 145l. to 146l. per cent.—East India Dock, 126.—London Dock, 103l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 100l. to 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ l.—Imperial Assurance, 12l. per cent. premium.

The Prices of the principal Stocks are: India Stock, 184 $\frac{1}{2}$  5.—Three per cent. Consols, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Omnium, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

MONTHLY



## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather, in the preceding month, has been favourable to the corn-harvest, which is finished in all the midland counties and in the fen districts. The crops in general (barley excepted) have proved good and abundant. The red clover now standing for seed is well headed, and nearly ready for the scythe. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 80s. 8d. per quarter; Barley, 41s. 4d.; and Oats, 29s. 6d.

Winter Tares and Rye, lately sown for early spring feed, come up and cover the ground well. The Eddishes and Pastures still afford good keep. The young crops of Coleseed, every where in the Fens, appear thriving and good; and the crops thrashed out last Midsummer proved heavy and abundant. The crops of Turnips, proving every where good, have occasioned a large demand for lean cattle and sheep at advanced prices, at the late fairs, particularly at the large annual one at Barnet, which was abundantly supplied with horses, sheep, cattle, Welch and Scotch runts, all which were much sought for by numerous buyers. Milking cows sold well.

Store ewes sell well; and lambs, at the late great lamb fairs in Norfolk and Suffolk, sold at better prices than last year. South Downs are still the favourites, and the Cross-breeds are esteemed the next best. In Smithfield Market, Beef sells from 4s. to 5s. per stone; and Mutton from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

Fen Cart Colts and fresh young Horses sell well, and are much wanted. There is also, in the Pig Markets, a great demand for Porkers, and large Hogs for winter feeding.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Pour'd from the villages, a numerous train  
Now spreads o'er all the fields. In form'd array  
The reapers move, nor shrink for heat or toil,  
By emulation urg'd. Others dispersed,  
Or bind the sheaves, or load or guide the wain  
That tinkles as it passes. Far behind,  
Old age and infancy, with careful hand  
Pick up each straggling ear.

THE corn harvest is now finished in most of the southern counties of England; and, on the whole, the season has been an highly favourable one.

In the afternoon, evening, and night, of the 19th of August, we were visited by one of the most tremendous storms of thunder and lightning that I ever witnessed. It commenced about three o'clock; and, with some intermissions, continued for more than twelve hours. Much damage has been done by the lightning, in various places. In the night of Wednesday the 29th of August, we had another thunder-storm; but this was by no means so tremendous or awful as the former. It appears, however, to have extended a considerable way out at sea, where it must have been attended by a heavy gale of wind; for on visiting the sea-beach, on the two following days, I found it entirely and thickly covered with weed or wrack.

Amongst this I picked up a bunch of the eggs of the officinal cuttle-fish, *sepia officinalis*, of Linnaeus. In its general appearance it was much like a bunch of black grapes. The eggs were each nearly spherical, about half an inch in diameter, and attached by a pedicle, with a kind of loop at its extremity, to the common stalk. The French seamen denominate these eggs, *raisins de mer*.

The baffle, *perca labrax*, of Linnaeus, have for some weeks been found on our shores, and in the mouths of our rivers and creeks. The large ones are now occasionally seen swimming about, in the shallow water, apparently for the purpose of rubbing themselves upon the gravel or pebbles. In this act their backs are sometimes above the water; and a stranger would suppose that they were floated in by the tide against their inclination: this, however, is certainly not the case. They have sometimes been shot whilst in this act, by persons standing on the cliffs or the high sand-banks of the shores.

The fishing for mackerel entirely ceased about the latter end of August. The green cod, *gadus virens*, are now occasionally caught in the salmon nets that are employed upon the sea shores. Sand launces, or wreckle, *ammodytes tobianus*, are dug out of the sands at low water of the spring tides, during the whole months of August and September.

The common snipes are to be seen in the marshy lands of various parts both of Dorsetshire and Hampshire, through the whole summer. In most other parts of Great Britain they are birds of passage, generally appearing about the month of November, and disappearing towards the latter end of March, or early in April.

September 16.—The swallows and martins begin to collect in great numbers about the towers of churches, evidently in preparation for their autumnal departure. I am inclined to think that the swifts, *hirundo apus*, have all disappeared from this part of the world, as I have not seen any of them for several days past.

On the 1st of September I observed for the first time, that the linnets had begun to conjugate. The leaves of the lime trees about the latter end of August began to turn yellow and fall. This early defoliation of these trees has probably been occasioned by the late unusually dry weather.

On the 10th of August I remarked, for the first time, that the following plants, which grow on the sands of the sea-shore, were all in flower.—The yellow-horned poppy, *chelidonium glaucum*

*glaucium* of Withering, or *glaucium luteum* of Smith; the sea bind-weed, *convulvulus soldanella*; and the sea eryngo, *eryngium maritimum*. The roots of the latter plant are of considerable value, both to the druggists and confectioners; yet, although they might be collected in considerable quantity on our shores, I have never observed any person employed in gathering them. The marsh mallow, *althæa officinalis*, was first in flower about the middle of August; and the Michaelmas daisy, *aster tra descanti*, about the latter end of the same month.

Hampshire.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of August to the 24th of September 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest	30.8.	Sept. 18—20.	Wind	W.	
Lowest	29.3.	August 29.	Wind	W.	
			Highest	72°.	Sept. 7.
			Lowest	42°.	Sept. 24.
			Wind	W.	
			Wind	N.	
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	7 tenths of an inch.	Between the mornings of the 25th and 26th of August, the mercury fell from 30.20 to 29.50.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	9°.	On the 14th Instant, the mercury was as high as 65°, but on the 15th, it was not once higher than 56°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the present month is equal to 3.633 inches in depth. Notwithstanding several days of rain, on two or three of which it was very heavy and lasted many hours, the month has been remarkably fine; the average height of the barometer is 29.937, and the mean temperature for the whole month is equal to 59.7; which is nearly 2° higher than it averaged during the same month last year. The fruits have accordingly ripened in much higher perfection. The second crops of hay have been abundant; and have, in general, been remarkably well gotten in. On the 9th, though the thermometer was not higher than 56°, there were several peals of loud and long-continued thunder, with vivid lightning, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The wind has blown chiefly from the north-easterly points. About nineteen or twenty days may be reckoned brilliant, the sun being scarcely covered with a cloud; and on nine days there has been rain. The last two or three mornings the dews have been heavy, attended with white frosts and very thick fogs, which nevertheless have, by 9 or 10 o'clock, given way to the power of the sun.

### To our READERS and CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Favours of Mr. BELSHAM, Mr. LAING, Mr. ROBERDEAU, and some other Friends, came too late to appear in this Number.

We have received Communications from Friends of Mr. DUTENS, Mr. M'DIARMID, and other respectable Persons, in Reply to the Ribaldry and Impertinence of certain of the ANONYMOUS REVIEWS. We fear that our Readers in general would be little gratified by such Discussions; and it appears to us, that the MISCREANTS who write anonymous Libels under the Mask of literary Criticism, are as unworthy of serious Reply, as they are of the Attention or Confidence of the intelligent Part of the Public. In a moral Sense, there is no difference between the ANONYMOUS Scribbler who writes pretended Criticisms for the Periodical Pamphlets, called Reviews, and the unknown Wretch who sends defamatory and threatening Letters by the Post. The former is perhaps of the two the worst Character, because he generally hires himself out for the Purpose of writing anonymous Libels, and is impudent enough to abuse the Liberty of the Press, by giving Publicity to his Slanders. In a word, as no honourable Man ever embarks in the nefarious Business of writing ANONYMOUS Defamation, so no ANONYMOUS Review ought to be read, quoted, or countenanced, by Persons who value themselves for their moral Worth or Intelligence.

Several Queries will appear together in our next; as will a Map of the Province of La Plata, copied from a late Spanish Map: and should Hostilities take place between Prussia and France, we shall introduce, according to our custom, a correct Map of that Seat of War.

The continuations of the Voyage in the Indian Seas; of the Contributions to English Sympathy; and of the Analysis of the Works of Lessing, will have place in early Numbers.

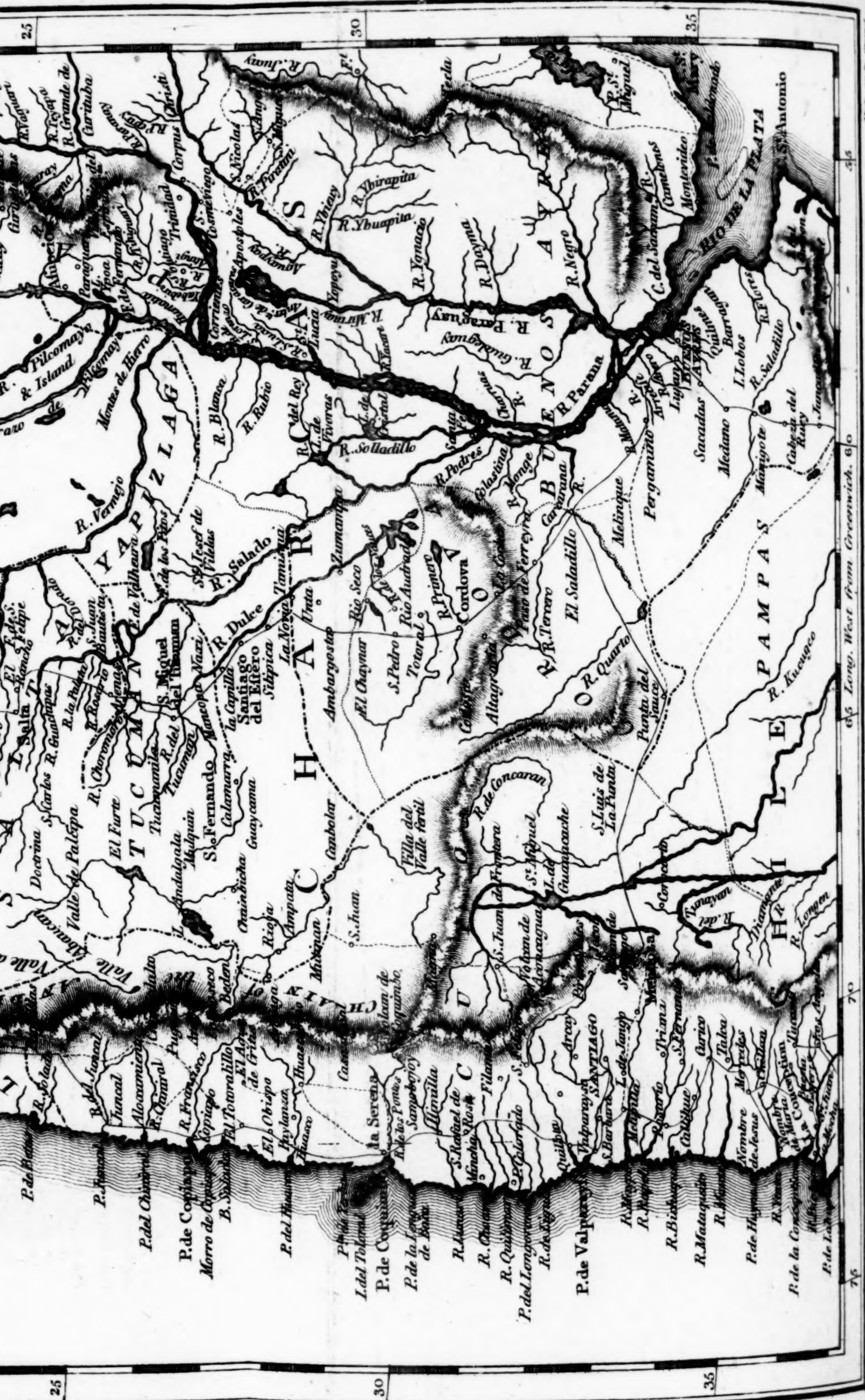
An Old Correspondent requests, that we will invite our German Readers to communicate authentic Particulars of the late atrocious murder of Mr. Palm, a Bookseller at Nuremburgh, for publishing some attack on the French Government; with a view to lay them before the Public, and to promote, as far as the case may warrant, a Subscription in this Country for the benefit of his Widow and Children. He observes that, "the act of seizing the Subject of an Independent State, trying him by a Military Commission, and deliberately shooting him for the publication of obnoxious Opinions, was worthy of the Assassins of the Duke D'Enghien; but that it ought to receive some especial mark of abhorrence from the Friends to the Liberty of the Press in these Kingdoms."—The same Correspondent, having sent to Mr. PHILLIPS, the Proprietor of the Monthly Magazine, FIVE GUINEAS as the Commencement of a Subscription, Mr. Phillips has consented to receive any other Contributions which may be transmitted to him, and to report on the Receipts and Disposal of the same in the next Monthly Magazine.











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